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Thursday,
19th November, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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Thursday, 19th November, 1953

The House met at Half Past One of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RENT ON EVACUEE PROPERTY

***114. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any displaced persons' organisations have submitted representations to Government that arrears of rent of evacuee property be adjusted against the accepted claims; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered these representations and taken any decisions?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) Government have approved a scheme for the payment of interim compensation and rehabilitation grant to displaced persons of priority categories who have verified claims and have submitted their applications for compensation. The arrears of rent due from such persons will be adjusted against the amounts of interim recompense due to them. Similar facility will be given to other displaced persons as the compensation scheme is extended to them.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Can Government give any idea of the period that it would take to extend these benefits to other categories?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): It is difficult to fix any definite period, but it will not be long.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have Government any information as to the number of defaulter refugees who have been thrown on the street by the special recovery squads appointed by the State Governments?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is difficult to give any exact number. There may be odd cases here and there; otherwise it is not being enforced.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have Government any information that most of them that have been ejected have accepted claims to their credit?

Shri A. P. Jain: Many have not been ejected. As I said, there may be odd cases here and there. We have no information about it.

STEEL PLANT

***115. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Company associating the German Firms of Krupps and Demag has been constituted;

(b) whether an advance party of engineers from the German Firms have arrived here; and

(c) if so, whether selection of the site has been made?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) Yes, the party arrived in Delhi on 13th November 1953.

(c) No.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know the total amount that these companies would be entitled to get for their consultation?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That information has already been made available in the House—a fixed fee of about Rs. 2 crores.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the experts that they bring would be employees of these companies or of the Indian Government?

Shri K. C. Reddy: After the company is formed they will be working under the company.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I want to know whether the experts that they bring here would be employees of those German companies or would they be under the control and supervision of the Indian Government.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Of the Indian company which will be incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the salaries and allowances to be paid to these experts would be besides the consultation fee that has been fixed upon to be paid to these companies?

Shri K. C. Reddy: All these details are being discussed with the German Combine representatives who have come here.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the amount of Rs. 2 crores includes the remuneration and allowances to the experts that they are going to bring.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The Combine will receive a fixed fee, as I said of 4.5 million dollars for certain services to be rendered by them. The salaries and allowances and travelling allowances of resident engineers and other technical staff as well as the cost for maintaining an office in India will be separately borne by the company in addition to the payment of the basic fee mentioned above.

Seth Govind Das: With respect to part (c) of the question, before finally selecting the site for this concern, will the experts be visiting different States to find out which is the most suitable site?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is the idea that they should visit the possible sites and make a recommendation after such investigation as they may think necessary.

Shri Bansal: Arising out of part (b) of the question, may I know who are the experts representing the Government of India who are holding discussions with these men here?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The Secretaries of several Ministries are carrying on discussions with the representatives of the German Combine.

Shri L. N. Mishra: What are the probable sites before the mind of the Government, for the location of the plant?

Shri K. C. Reddy: As I have already said, the whole matter is under examination. How can I say what would be the probable site?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We did not have a chance on this side to ask any questions.

Mr. Speaker: I am so sorry. I must put through the Question List as fully as possible.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This is an important question on which supplementaries are very urgent.

Mr. Speaker: He may table another question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you will permit me....

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot. There have been a large number of supplementaries.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On a question of this nature it is necessary that the

Opposition at least gets a chance of putting certain supplementaries.

An Hon. Member: Everybody should get a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I shall bear that in mind.

GOODWILL DELEGATION TO JAPAN

***116. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goodwill delegation composed of three lady Members of the Parliament has gone to Japan recently;

(b) whether it was at the invitation of Japan that India sent this Mission or the idea originated with ourselves; and

(c) whether this delegation has any specific mission in any particular sphere?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Goodwill Mission was sent at the invitation of the Government of Japan.

(c) No.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there was any indication in the invitation itself that the delegation should be composed of ladies alone?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was an invitation to ladies alone. If I may say so, some Japanese women Members of Parliament came here some months or a year ago. It was at their instance when they went back, I think, that a motion was moved in the Japanese Diet to invite a mission of women M.Ps. from here. That Government accepted the motion and made the invitation.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Would this Delegation submit any report about their tour and their mission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, yes. It was a cultural mission. They have orally told us about their experience and I suppose they will give us something in writing also.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know the names of the Members who went?

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

INDIAN AGRICULTURISTS FOR BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

***117. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of British North Borneo have formally withdrawn a year old invitation to India to send 10,000 agriculturists for settlement in that British Colony; and

(b) if so, the circumstances which have led to this decision?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lack of public support in North Borneo to the scheme and the inability of the Government of North Borneo to meet the considerable expenditure involved resulted in the withdrawal of the scheme.

Shri S. N. Das: Before the withdrawal of this invitation, may I know whether any delegation was sent to make a study of the conditions there and, if so, whether they have submitted any report?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No delegation was sent. Because when we were on the point of sending it they did not want them to be sent.

DUTUGEMUNU SECRET SOCIETY OF CEYLON

***120. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of a secret society in Ceylon known as the "Dutugemunu Secret Society" which works for ousting Indians from Ceylon; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this Society has recently sent cyclostyled circulars to a large number of Indians in that country telling them to quit Ceylon?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is Government aware of the strength of that society and the attitude of the Government of Ceylon in regard to the activities of that society?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are not aware of their strength except that it is considered to be a small society—not a very important one—and the Government of Ceylon disapproves of it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it corresponds to the K.K.K. of America?

Mr. Speaker: No comparisons.

RUBBER

***123. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of rubber consumed in India is imported from Malaya and Ceylon;

(b) what steps have, if any, been taken to achieve self-sufficiency in this commodity; and

(c) whether Government have finally decided to set up a rubber development scheme and another research institute to place at the disposal of rubber-growers the benefit of modern research on the problems of rubber production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No import licence for raw rubber has been issued in 1953.

(b) India is now self-sufficient in rubber.

(c) No, Sir.

TEA

***124. Shri Amjad Ali:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total area under Tea cultivation in (i) Assam, (ii) West Bengal, (iii) Madras, (iv) Mysore, and (v) Travancore-Cochin (each State separately)?

(b) What percentage of the excise duty realised on tea in India is allotted to Assam?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 38.]

(b) No part of the central excise duty realised on tea is allocated to any State.

Shri Amjad Ali: Arising out of the answer to part (b) of the question, as I have calculated, five-eighth of the total bulk of tea in India is produced in Assam. May I know whether the claim of Assam to get half of this yield on a percentage basis is legitimate?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know why it is not allotted?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): These export duties or excise duties are not allotted to any particular territory because tea is consumed over the rest of India and it is not possible for the Government to allot it to any territory. It is the responsibility of the Centre to collect it and to utilise it for the benefit of the whole country.

UNEMPLOYMENT

***125. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the nature of response so far received from the various States regarding the carrying out of eleven point programme for relieving unemployment in their respective areas;

(b) whether they have been able to formulate schemes for the development of Cottage Industries;

(c) if so, what is the precise nature of schemes that have been adopted by them;

(d) whether they have sought help from the Centre; and

(e) if so, what?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 39.]

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the State Governments have been able to indicate the factors that, in their opinion, have expanded unemployment and if so what are those important factors?

Shri Nanda: Those replies are being examined in detail. The States have expressed some views regarding the causes of the deterioration of the situation regarding employment.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the State Governments have suggested a proper adjustment, and strengthening and expanding of the present schemes with a view to eliminate unemployment?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. The list of schemes that has been attached to the statement gives certain directions in which they require re-adjustment of the Plan.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has formulated any schemes for the development of cottage industries and if so, what has happened to them?

Shri Nanda: They have, as far as I know, framed a programme and sent it to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the new schemes supposed to have been formulated by the Planning Commission to give employment for 10 lakhs of people per year, have been communicated to the States and whether any remarks have been offered by the States?

Shri Nanda: A letter was sent to the States with that purpose in view and the States were asked to formulate schemes and indicate what help they required from the Centre.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As the outlay on the Plan is now sought to be enlarged by about 150 to 175 crores, may I enquire, as the final Plan has been discussed and approved by this House, whether the modified Plan also will be placed before Parliament and approved?

Shri Nanda: The modifications, of course, will be made known to the House.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know if the Bombay Government has made a special census and submitted to the Government of India that the unemployment situation is only marginal?

Shri Nanda: The Bombay Government has not made any census of its own. It has used the Census Report. It culled out some material from there and on the basis of that certain observations were made. It has not said anything more.

'AJKAL'

*126. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of copies of *Ajkal* (Hindi and Urdu separately) that are printed and published monthly?

(b) How many copies are distributed free and how many sold?

(c) What is the cost of printing and publication?

(d) What is the amount realized from advertisements and sale of the journals?

(e) What efforts are being made to improve the quality and circulation of the paper?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 40.]

(e) Continuous efforts are made to increase the quality as well as the circulation of the journals. In order to improve the quality of the journals, eminent Hindi writers have been invited to advise in an honorary capacity for improving the quality.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the journals are in a deficit proposition or a sound proposition financially?

Dr. Keskar: As far as the Hindi edition is concerned, there is a very small deficit. The Urdu edition is at present running at a deficit.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the intention of this journal is predominantly cultural or informational?

Dr. Keskar: It is predominantly cultural.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, if it is cultural, why it invites undue competition with similar other journals which are being published in the country?

Dr. Keskar: Not at all. One of the objects for continuing these journals has been to fulfil the want of a certain high type monthly journal either in Hindi or Urdu which does not exist. If, in any way, there is a feeling that these journals are competing with similar journals published ordinarily, we would have discontinued it.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of copies of this *Ajkal* edition are sold in Pakistan?

Dr. Keskar: Urdu edition, yes.

Shri Gidwani: What is the number of copies printed each month?

Dr. Keskar: Hindi edition—about 7200; Urdu—4300.

Shri Gidwani: How many of them are distributed free?

Dr. Keskar: About 400 copies, complimentary and otherwise are distributed free.

UNEMPLOYMENT

***127. Shri Tulsidas:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 944 asked on 2nd September, 1953 and state whether the survey of unemployment in 18 towns referred to therein is over?

(b) If so, what are the results of the survey?

(c) Do the Planning Commission propose to conduct a similar survey of Bombay City?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The field work and the scrutiny of schedules collected in the surveys are over. The tabulation of results is in progress and is likely to be completed in about ten weeks from now.

(c) The question of what further surveys into the problem of unemployment in Bombay or elsewhere should be undertaken will be considered after the programme of investigations already initiated has been completed.

Shri Tulsidas: May I know why a city like Bombay is not included in these towns while other big cities are included?

Shri Nanda: A certain number of towns were taken up in the beginning, and, as I have indicated, on the basis of the experience gained, other big cities will also be taken up.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether there is any programme to undertake similar surveys for agricultural labourers in some selected areas?

Shri Nanda: This survey of 23 towns was a special survey undertaken under the National Sample Survey. Now, in the regular course of surveys, data are being collected on employment and unemployment regarding 960 villages and 53 towns in different zones. Therefore, we shall have available to us information about rural areas also.

DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN BIHAR

***128. Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 776 on the 24th August, 1953 and state what were the main points that were taken into consideration in granting approval to the 14 new Development Blocks in Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Approval was given on the basis of proposals received from the State Government, in pursuance of the programme outlined in the pamphlet entitled "Organization of National Extension Service and Expansion of Community Development Programme", copies of which are available in the Library.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, whether, besides the State Governments, there is any other agency which is consulted?

Shri Hathi: For the National Extension Service, it is the State Governments that have been consulted.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the basis on which these Development Blocks are allotted to the different States?

Shri Hathi: The basis on which they are allotted is the maximum potentiality of food production and the backwardness of the area.

Shri S. N. Das: What are the points taken into consideration by the Central Government in giving their approval to the suggestions made by the State Governments?

Shri Hathi: So far as the National Extension Service is concerned, the Central Government only allots the number of the National Extension Blocks in each State. The actual selection is made by the States themselves.

MAITHON PROJECT

***129. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state what expenditure Government have incurred so far on the Maithon Project?

(b) What is the cost of the tunnel through which the winter flow of the River Barakar is diverted?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. 5,17,24,000 up to the end of September, 1953.

(b) The expenditure booked upto the end of September, 1953 is Rs. 27,15,000. Final adjustments are still awaited.

Ch. Raghubir Singh: How long would it take to complete the project?

Shri Hathi: It is scheduled to be completed by 1954-55.

Ch. Raghubir Singh: May I know what area is likely to be irrigated by this project?

Shri Hathi: About 2,70,000 acres.

PVC CABLES

***131. Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of plants that have been installed up-to-date in India to manufacture PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) insulated cables and flexibles?

(b) How many small scale manufacturers of PVC are there?

(c) What is the annual demand and how much is produced in India?

(d) What is the difference in price as between large scale and small scale manufactures?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Three firms are known to have installed capacity for this purpose. No one of them can really be termed a small scale manufacturer.

(c) Demand for PVC insulated cables and flexibles cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy as these are to a large extent interchangeable with Rubber insulated cables and flexibles. Production figures are as follows—

1952—3.987 million yards.

1953—2·631 million yards.
(January—August).

(d) Government have no information.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether these firms are getting any help from the Government in the form of loans or grants?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Not that I know of.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether the quality of the goods produced in these firms has been compared with the quality of the goods that are imported?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no report in regard to that aspect of the matter.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, the installed capacity of these three firms?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not got the figure.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

*132. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are going to be taken to remove the difficulties of the North-East Frontier Agency people due to the generally heavy rains in those areas?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri J. N. Hazarika): Heavy rains cause floods and consequent suffering in only small plains areas; most of the Agency consists of hilly regions. Relief is given to the flood affected people and protective works have been undertaken against erosion.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Recently, the hon. Finance Minister disclosed in Assam that instead of Rs. 3 crores, Rs. 10 crores would be sanctioned for these areas. May I know how much of it will be spent for this purpose of removing the difficulties from heavy rains?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: For the current financial year foodstuffs costing about Rs. 14,027-8-0 have been sanctioned so far for relief.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I add to that? The question relates to certain floods and rainfall. The main question of Assam is that great changes have taken place on account of earthquake and steps to, be taken in regard to rivers which have changed their course and which are changing their course etc. It is a very big thing. And I imagine the Finance Minister referred to that larger question. I cannot say what proportion will be spent in this direction.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know the forms of relief rendered to the flood-affected people?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As a matter of fact, as the answer to the question says, the hilly areas have not been affected much by rainfall as the question suggests, but relief has been sent, as my colleague just now said, in the shape of foodstuffs.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

*133. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some agricultural land belonging to evacuees who have migrated to Pakistan, is under illegal occupation in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether evacuee agricultural land there is being allotted to displaced agriculturists?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Shri Gidwani: What is the total area of evacuee agricultural land in U.P.?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): It is about three lakhs of acres.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether all the evacuee land that was under illegal occupation has been recovered?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have been discussing this question with the U.P Government, and have come to some sort of a settlement whereby we shall recover as much area as is possible without causing undue hardship from local people. In certain cases we may recover compensation.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the land that has been recovered or is available otherwise has been allotted to the displaced persons?

Shri A. P. Jain: All lands that are recovered are being allotted to displaced persons.

Shri B. S. Murthy: How much of this land has been previously in occupation by others locally?

Shri A. P. Jain: I cannot give the exact figure, but it is a fairly big one. In respect of about more than a lakh acres of land, the land-owners only have migrated and the local people are in occupation as tenants.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

*134. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Industrial Development Corporation for starting new industries; and

(b) if so, when the Corporation is likely to come into existence?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The idea of an Industrial Development Corporation is one amongst several proposals for accelerating industrial development which are now under consideration of Government.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What will be the estimated capital?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I said it merely remains an idea at the moment.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know, if the Corporation comes into existence, whether the Corporation will only run wholly State-owned enterprises, or will it also invite the participation of private enterprise?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Corporation has not yet come into existence, and I am unable to answer the question.

GRANT TO NEPAL AND SIKKIM

*135. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been given to Nepal and Sikkim for their internal development during the current year;

(b) if so, the amounts given; and

(c) the purpose for which the grants have been given?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). No grants have been given to Sikkim but a few experts have been deputed there for helping the State authorities in preparing development plans, and surveying its forest resources and health conditions.

The Government of India have agreed in principle to meet the expenditure on a few development projects in Nepal but it is too early to indicate the exact amount that may have to be spent in this connection.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any help has been rendered to Nepal for the construction of the Kathmandu-Raxaul Road?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, both in the construction of the road and the construction of the enlargement of the airstrip there, as well as some minor works.

Shri B. K. Das: Has any amount been granted for it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as the road is concerned, the estimated expenditure was Rs. 91 lakhs, but it is likely to exceed that figure; and for the air-field, the expenditure sanctioned last year—rather this year—was Rs. 7 lakhs.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if these sums given to Nepal are in the nature of grants or loans?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Loans, in the sense that they are to be set off against the loan account—against the loan which is going to be advanced. Part of it is under the Colombo Plan.

PERSONS DISPLACED IN D.V.C. PROJECT AREA

*137. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1453 on the 13th May, 1953 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in rehabilitating the persons displaced from their homes and lands, on account of the Damodar Valley Project, giving the number of persons displaced and the number rehabilitated: and

(b) whether the scheme for organising cottage industries in the area has been finalised for the benefit of these displaced persons?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement giving the information received from the Damodar Valley Corporation is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 41.]

(b) The scheme is under consideration.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know the types of cottage industries suggested?

Shri Hathi: There are several industries proposed, but they are yet under the consideration of the Government in consultation with the Commerce Ministry.

Shri P. C. Bose: Are these cottage industries being considered on the basis of the raw materials available in the localities?

Shri Hathi: Certainly, Sir.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether all the houses that have been constructed under this scheme are now being occupied by the displaced persons? If not, what are the reasons for the same?

Shri Hathi: All the houses are not yet occupied. Some of the displaced persons do not wish to occupy the houses that have been built.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Have the Bihar Government intimated to the Central Government the great distress prevailing among those who have had to be dislocated from their holdings and houses, but have not yet been provided with land, buildings etc.?

Shri Hathi: In fact, houses were constructed for the persons who were to be displaced. But the displaced persons are not willing to occupy those houses, and the Bihar Government are trying to persuade them either to occupy the houses or to have cash compensation.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What were the reasons which they gave for not occupying those houses?

Shri Hathi: They now want cash compensation. Previously they wanted houses.

MINIATURE ELECTRIC LAMPS

*138. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved schemes for the manufacture of miniature electric lamps;

(b) if so, the main features of these schemes; and

(c) whether any foreign technical assistance will be required to work these schemes or whether local technical know-how is enough for the purpose?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Schemes for the production of different types of miniature lamps have been approved. There are, however, no special features in any of these schemes except that they envisage the manufacture of auto-bulbs, torch bulbs, radio dial lamps, telephone switchboard lamps, cycle dynamo lamps etc.

(c) As far as possible, local technical know-how will be utilised. In certain cases foreign technical assistance may be necessary for setting up the factory and subsequently training Indian personnel.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know the amount involved in these schemes?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no estimate of the value involved.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether Government have got any idea of the places where these lamps should be produced?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact, these are concrete schemes. We have got three firms now under production, in Calcutta, Kanpur and Bombay. The others are to go into production in Faridabad, Bangalore and Calcutta.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Just now, the hon. Minister stated that the technical know-how in the country may not be enough, and so we have to take the help of foreign countries. May I know from which countries the help will be taken?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I said that the question was a hypothetical question, and the answer was that if necessary, it will be obtained. I have not got any details as to the countries from where we are going to get these technical men.

ESTIMATORS OF HIRAKUD PROJECT

***139. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 1368 on the 17th September 1953, regarding estimates of Hirakud Dam, and state:

(a) the time, when first working drawings were prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission, for execution of Hirakud Dam Project;

(b) the time when technical staff was needed and was not available, for working out detailed estimates for the Project; and

(c) the time, when the requisite staff was available and recruited by the Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Preparation of working drawings of buildings was started in September 1948 and for subsidiary dam, main dam, canals and power channel in the beginning of 1950.

(b) Towards the end of 1948.

(c) Recruitment started in May 1950 but shortage continued till recently.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know the number of estimators required and available?

Shri Hathi: The total number of sanctioned posts is 23, and the number filled is 14.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether an unqualified person has been promoted as a head draftsman?

Shri Hathi: I have no information to that effect.

Shri T. N. Singh: The question was when the drawings were prepared, not when the preparation of the drawings was started. May I know when they were prepared for this project?

Shri Hathi: As I have mentioned already, the preparation of the drawings of buildings started in 1948, and that for the dam etc. from 1949 onwards.

Shri T. N. Singh: By 'preparation' is meant when they were prepared and ready after completion. That is the question put, and an answer is required to that.

Shri Hathi: The drawing of designs is a continuous process which was completed in 1951 or so.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it a fact that some supervisors are working as estimators in the estimating section?

Shri Hathi: I have no information.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know when the drawings were received by the CWINC from the International Engineering Corporation of U.S.A.?

Shri Hathi: This question relates to the drawing of designs by the Commission themselves, while the hon. Member wants information as to when the designs prepared by those engineers were received by the Commission. I think they were received somewhere in 1950-51.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether the estimates were recently..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS

***140. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any factory has been set up to manufacture tractors in India:

(b) if so, (i) the name, (ii) location and (iii) capacity of the said factory: and

(c) when it is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Several proposals have been placed before Government from time to time for the manufacture of tractors and tractor-drawn implements. None of them have taken any shape except Ferguson tractors, which are now assembled in India from parts imported in a *CKD* condition. It is expected that 50 per cent. of the components of the Standard Vanguard engine which is used in the Ferguson tractor will be produced by the end of 1954 according to a scheme submitted by Messrs. Standard Motor Products, Madras.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether any foreign assistance has been made available to the Ferguson firm, as a result of technical assistance?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Not that I know of.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government aware that the tractors which are imported from foreign countries generally remain without use, because those companies are not in a position to supply their spare parts? Is any effort being made by Government to have some factory here which can prepare at least the spare parts for these tractors?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Nobody is allowed to import tractors, unless he imports at least 15 per cent. of the value by way of spare parts. If any details are given to Government in regard to those tractors for which spare parts are not available, we will certainly do our best to see that the spare parts are made available.

Shri Nanadas: May I know what exactly are the difficulties that confronted the industrialists to take the initiative to set up tractor manufacturing factories?

Mr. Speaker: I think that is a very very wide question.

Shri G. P. Sinha: The hon. Minister stated that many schemes have been sent to the Commerce Ministry. What is the estimated price of one unit of tractors to be assembled in India, under these proposals?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The particular tractor which is now being assembled in this country is sold roughly at about Rs. 7000 per unit. But I cannot mention the possible price of tractors to be manufactured under schemes which remain paper schemes.

FERTILIZER

***141. Shri Bhagwat Jha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the present arrangements for distributing fertilizers have led to accumulation of large stocks at 'Sindri'?

(b) If so, are Government contemplating a new scheme of distribution?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The stock which was large at the beginning of this year has been appreciably reduced. Constant efforts are being made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to increase the off-take of the fertilizer by improving the distribution arrangements and otherwise.

(b) The question of continuing the existing distribution arrangements under the Central Fertilizer Pool, or of adopting a new scheme of distribution proposed by the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals, Limited, is under examination in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

Shri Bhagwat Jha: May I know whether Government are only producing and producing the fertilisers, or they have got some propaganda machinery to take it to the villagers?

Shri K. C. Reddy: A certain amount of propaganda also is carried on by the Ministries of Agriculture in the States and the Centre.

Shri Bhagwat Jha: Is it a fact that the quotas sent to the State Governments are rotting in the State godowns, instead of in the Sindri godowns?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have no information.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): This year, the fertiliser consumption has doubled throughout the country.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Is it because of the defective distributing agency that the stock has not been lifted or because the agriculturists do not want this stuff?

Shri K. C. Reddy: In a way I have already answered that question. It is not as if the agriculturists do not want the stuff. The distribution arrangements are made by the respective States. Each State has its own distribution system and its own agencies for the purpose. As I said, there may be scope for certain improvements in the distribution arrangements, and the States are doing their best in order to make improvements.

Shri Bhagwat Jha: May I know, Sir, whether, in view of the fact that the agriculturists want fertiliser in the season when they have less money, Government propose to give fertiliser on a loan basis?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Credit facilities have already been afforded to the agriculturists by the State Governments.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

COFFEE

***143. Shri N. M. Lingam:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether a Conference of the representatives of coffee planting interests and the Governments of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Mysore was held at Madras during September, 1953?

(b) What are the recommendations made by this Conference to the Government of India in regard to the coffee industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) I understand that such a Conference was held in Madras.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House of the gist of the suggestions made at this Conference sent to us by the Government of Madras. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 42.]

Shri N. M. Lingam: From the statement, I find, Sir, that recommendations have been made by the Madras Government in respect of the basic price for coffee, investigation by the Tariff Commission into the cost of production of coffee, export of coffee and representation of coffee planters on the Coffee Board. May I know, Sir, the number of recommendations accepted by the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I think I should briefly state that regarding the fixation of a basic price, we have had an inquiry by a Cost Accounts Officer made, and we shall consider that question finally after the report is received. Then about the point regarding the Tariff Commission, we have not found out a practicable way of cost accounting so far as the present question is concerned.

Shri N. M. Lingam: In view of the complaints made against the Coffee Board that it is a statutory monopoly operating in favour of the growers as against the consumers, will Government consider the desirability of referring the whole coffee industry and the marketing methods of the Coffee Board to the Tariff Commission so that the interests of the growers as well as the consumers may be protected?

Shri Karmarkar: I think, Sir, in distribution the interests of the consumer are very well protected and I am quite sure the hon. Member is aware of the very vigorous efforts that have been made, and are being made, by my senior colleague personally.

FIVE YEAR PLAN PUBLICITY

*144. **Shri Buchhikotaiah:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a concrete plan has been prepared by Government to publicise the Five Year Plan throughout the country?

(b) If so, what is the estimated sum of money to be spent for this publicity?

(c) What are the main items in the plan of publicity?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The details of the Publicity Plan were discussed by the House during the debate on supplementary demands for grants and are available in the book of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1953-54.

REHABILITATION OF BHIL FAMILIES

*146. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the replies given to unstarred question No. 1447 for the 15th May, 1953, and starred question No. 1374 asked on the 17th September, 1953 and state how long the three hundred Bhil families residing in New Delhi have been waiting for allotment of land?

(b) What is the cause of the delay in their rehabilitation?

(c) Has land been made available in Madhya Bharat?

(d) If so, when will they receive their allotment?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Since August, 1952.

(b) Non-availability of land.

(c) Not yet. The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know, Sir, what interim arrangements have been made to house them in Delhi?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: About 219 families are living in Rajouri Gardens in temporary hutments, 100 families in Rajendranagar and others in Kitchener hostel.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that their mud huts have been razed to the ground by the Municipal authorities of New Delhi?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Not to my knowledge. I will make inquiries.

Shri Gidwani: Is there any prospect of their receiving agricultural land in Madhya Bharat?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The matter is under consideration of the Madhya Bharat Government and I hope within about a month we shall get a concrete reply.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know, Sir, to what State they originally belonged?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Sind.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Did they migrate from Madhya Bharat or Rajasthan?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: They were round-about Delhi.

NEW INDUSTRIAL UNITS

*149. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total number of new industrial units licensed so far under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1953, and the industries to which they relate?

(b) What is the total capital to be invested and the number and names of foreign concerns participating in them?

(c) How many of the industrial units out of those licensed so far are purely State concerns pertaining (i) to the Centre and (ii) to State Governments?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 43.]

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the total of the foreign capital?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, the position really is that this is a question of licences given and it is very difficult for us, until the capital is actually invested, to say what the total is or what proportion of it is foreign capital.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: To what countries do the foreign firms belong?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Again, Sir, as I said, it is a question of application for licences and I have given a summary of it in the statement. The actual details run to about 20 pages and I am afraid an analysis of that nature is not possible just now.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are the companies in which these foreign firms are participating private companies?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Obviously, Sir, if they are, they are private companies.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are their capital and dividend declared not reported?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is a question of application for licence and the question of capital is itself a problematical matter. The companies have not started work, and there could be no dividends.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What is the approximate time lag between the date of application and the grant of a licence?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It depends upon individual cases. I am not able to generalise in regard to the position and give an answer. Normally the Licensing Committee meets every month.

VISAKHAPATNAM SHIPYARD

*150. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the educational facilities provided for the children of the staff and labour in the colony at Visakhapatnam shipyard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): The Shipyard Colony has a lower Elementary School where no fees are charged. It is understood that the Board of Directors decided this year to have a higher Elementary School but as the number of students was not sufficient, the first form of higher Elementary School has not yet been started.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Is it not a fact, Sir, that from the shipyard colony 70 to 80 students are going to middle schools outside the colony into the city?

Shri R. G. Dubey: No, Sir. That is not correct.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether any survey has been made as regards the school-going children of the colony?

Shri R. G. Dubey: So far as my knowledge goes, about 30 students go to school and take advantage of the bus transport, and 24 boat passes are issued for boat transport. But only 16 passes are taken advantage of.

Shri Nanadas: Do Government propose to conduct any survey of the school children in the area?

Shri R. G. Dubey: No, Sir. I am not aware of any such survey.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is it a fact, Sir, that as a result of lack of sufficient competence on the part of the staff provided in the school, the children of the employees are not going there?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): I am afraid I cannot accept the implication contained in the question.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Is it not a fact, Sir, that in spite of the persistent demand of the workers that a middle school should be opened, the management is prepared only to open an elementary school?

Shri K. C. Reddy: According to the information we have from the Board of Directors, there was a demand on the part of the labourers and staff to open a middle school there. The Directors had decided to have a higher elementary school, but owing to certain unfavourable factors it has not yet been started.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I know, Sir, what those unfavourable factors are?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Well, I submit, Sir, this is going into too much detail. In order to open a middle school inmediately, there must be a separate building, and there are several other factors like that which have prevented the Board of Directors from making any headway.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the amount of grant given to the school by the Central Government?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not think any grant is being given by the Central Government as such.

VISAKHAPATAM SHIPYARD COLONY

***151. Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that the drainage system and the houses provided for the unskilled labourers are unsatisfactory in Visakhapatam, Shipyard Colony?

(b) If so, what steps are Government taking to remedy the situation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) and (b). It has been ascertained from the Shipyard Management that the houses provided for unskilled labourers in the Shipyard Colony compare not unfavourably with the housing provided for similar employees elsewhere and with the standards under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India. Notwithstanding the difficulty during the monsoons that the drainage system gets blocked at certain places on account of mud which gets into the drains, the drainage system receives continuous attention and every effort is made to keep the drains clean. Government will however, ask the Shipyard Company to examine the matter further and to see what improvements could be effected.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the quarters of the labourers are not white-washed even once a year?

Shri R. G. Dubey: No; they are white-washed twice a year.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any attempts have been made to find out the suitability of the houses by getting a report from the Health Officer of the Vizagapatam Municipality?

Shri R. G. Dubey: The Health Officer has submitted recommendations. The only suggestion he has made is that they should be frequently cleaned by pouring more water.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is the Minister aware of the fact that the vast majority of the quarters available for unskilled workers have no walls but the interspaces between the corners are made up with matting, including bamboo matting?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Is the hon. Member referring to unauthorised quarters which have crept up in the colony?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: My question is in the colony proper. I make a reference to the quarters occupied by Oriya labour in particular.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have no information Sir; I would like to have notice.

Shri P. C. Bose: What are the specifications of the labour quarters?

Shri R. G. Dubey: There are three types, P.Q. and semi-permanent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CIGARETTES

*118. **Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of factories that manufacture cigarettes in India at present, their production and value?

(b) Are there in operation small scale machines, *viz.*, machines requiring less than 10 workers, to manufacture cigarettes?

(c) If so, what is their number?

(d) What percentage did the internal production form of the total consumption in number and value, in the last three years?

(e) Is there any programme to increase the production and make the country self-sufficient?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 16 Factories are in production at present. The total production in 1952 was 20,110 million cigarettes. The total value of cigarettes manufactured in India in 1952-53 was Rs. 30·24 crores, excluding duty; including duty the total value was Rs. 37·59 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is reported that normally 2 or 3 people are only required to operate a cigarette manufacturing machine.

(c) Information as to the total number of cigarette manufacturing machines is not available.

(d) Indigenous production meets practically the consumption demands of the country. Only token imports have been allowed during the last three years, to maintain quality and price of indigenous cigarettes.

(e) There seems to be no need to do this in the immediate future.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

*119. **Shri S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of the participating Governments was recently held to consider the report of the D.V.C. Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated their decisions on the recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was held on the 26th and 27th October, 1953.

(b) Government are considering the recommendations of the Committee in the light of the views of the participating Governments as expressed in the Conference. Final decision will be taken shortly.

KANPUR TEXTILE MILLS

*121. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any textile mills of Kanpur have applied to the Government of India for permission for closure?

(b) If so, what action have the Government of India taken?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Only one mill intimated that it would have to close down. This was due to shortage of coal. Arrangements were made to divert supplies of coal to this Mill and it restarted working.

2. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur have intimated closure of 3rd shift from 16th November 1953 on account of accumulation of stocks. The Government are watching the situation.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE MILLS

***122. Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state, whether it is a fact that several Textile mills of Ahmedabad have recently closed their night shifts?

(b) If so, which are the mills that have done so?

(c) How many workers have been rendered unemployed by closure?

(d) What steps have Government taken to provide alternative employment to these workers?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 44.]

(d) An Ordinance has been issued by the Government under which provision has been made for relief to labour which may be 'laid off' or retrenched.

BETEL-NUT IMPORT LICENCES

***136. Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1258 on the 14th September, 1953 and state what action Government propose to take against the 29 firms who obtained licences for the import of betel-nuts by misrepresenting facts?

(b) Was any Government officer involved in the matter of issuing these licences according to Government investigation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Show cause notices were issued to all the 29 firms. The licences granted to three firms who did not reply to the Notice have been cancelled and further issue of licences to them has been suspended. 23 firms who failed to produce, on one pretext or another, the requisite documents to substantiate their turnover have been debarred from getting further licences. The remaining three cases are still under examination.

(b) No, Sir.

KAZAK REFUGEES IN KASHMIR

***142. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Kazak refugees in Kashmir?

(b) Who is responsible for their custody and administration?

(c) Have they been transferred from Kashmir recently to any other country and if so, where and why?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). During 1951, 375 Kazak refugees entered Kashmir from Sinkiang. Of these, 25 have died, 269 have voluntarily migrated to Turkey for permanent settlement, and 81 are still in Kashmir.

These Kazaks were granted temporary asylum in India on humanitarian grounds. They are being looked after by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on behalf of the Government of India.

COTTON AND SUGAR MILLS

***145. Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what are the cotton and sugar mills investigated into under Section 15 of the Industries

(Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1953 and what are the findings of the investigation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* Index No. S-166/53.]

M. PS.' FLATS

***147. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct enclosures to old flats for M.Ps. at North and South Avenues like the new flats; and

(b) if so, the time by which these will be ready?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In about five months time.

LOAD SURVEY

***148. Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the areas where the load survey is already completed, and also the areas where it is yet to be completed by the Central Water and Power Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement showing the areas where load survey has been carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission and its predecessors during the last 8 years is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 45.]

As regards the latter part of the question, load survey in a particular area is undertaken by the Central Water and Power Commission at the specific request of the State Government concerned.

The only request pending with the Commission is from Rajasthan Government wherein they have been asked to review the load survey conducted by them in 1950 in view of some anticipated growth in load.

TIN SHEETS

59. Shri V. P. Nayar: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the quantity of tin plate allotted for the use of the cashewnut factories in India during 1952-53?

(b) Will Government lay on the Table of the House a statement showing (i) the quantity of tin sheets applied for, (ii) the quantity allotted, and (iii) the value of the quantity allotted to cashewnut factories in the Travancore-Cochin State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 1,113 tons.

(b) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 46.]

GYPSUM

60. Shri V. P. Nayar: (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the quantity of Gypsum consumed by the Sindri Fertiliser Factory in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) Have the Government of India gypsum quarries in Jodhpur?

(c) If so, where are they located?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 1951-52 —67,547 tons. 1952-53 —3,60,775 tons.

(b) and (c). No, but Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited have acquired on lease gypsum-bearing areas at Kavas and Utterlai near Jodhpur.

WORKERS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

61. Shri V. P. Nayar: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of workers under employment in the Textile Industries (Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Jute, Woollen Manufactures and Belting) on the 1st January, 1953 and 1st November, 1953 respectively?

(b) What is the average monthly earnings of workers in the different branches listed above?

(c) What is the total bonus paid to them in 1950-51 to 1952-53?

(d) What percentage of production in the Industries is controlled by the Managing Agency firms and what is the percentage of such control of the various Managing Agency firms?

(e) What are the profits made by the Industries from the year 1950 to 1953, year-wise, with break-up of figures for Managing Agencies and non-Managing Agency management?

(f) What is the yearly aggregate of income-tax collected from the Industries during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (f). The information, as far as may be available, is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

METAL INDUSTRIES

62. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the capital invested so far in the Metal Industries of India, as grouped under the Head 'Metal Industries' on page 1005 in the Statistical Section of the Journal of Industry and Trade for July, 1953;

(b) the number of workers employed in these Industries in the years 1950 to 1953;

(c) the average earnings of the workers per year and the average bonus received yearly;

(d) the total yearly profits made by these Industries for the above period and the income-tax paid by them for that period;

(e) what, if any, is the percentage of the production of the Industries controlled by managing agency firms; and

(f) what is the total profit made by such managing agencies for the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The capital invested in Machine Screws and Expanded Metal industries is not available. The capital invested in the other industries is about Rs. 3·6 crores.

(b) The number of workers employed during 1953 is about 8000. Figures for 1950, 1951 and 1952 are not available.

(c), (e) and (f). Government have no information.

(d) The information available with Government is contained in statement No. 4 of the Income-tax Revenue Statistics for the relevant years. Copies of the publication are available in the Library of the Parliament Secretariat.

RUBBER INDUSTRY

63. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital so far invested in the Rubber Industries in India grouped under the Head 'Rubber industries' on page 1010 of the July, 1953 issue of the Journal of Industry and Trade;

(b) the foreign capital operating in the Industries at present;

(c) the profits made by the foreign capital in the Industries during the years 1950-51 to 1952-53;

(d) the income-tax paid in the above years by the Industries;

(e) the number of workers employed in the Industries for the above years;

(f) the total wage bill of the industries for the above period; and

(g) the average yearly earnings of the workers (i) as wages and (ii) as bonus?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 13 crores approximately.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and such information as may be available, will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) According to the statistics available the figures are including super-tax:

1950-51	Rs. 32,14,709
1951-52	Rs. 2,03,35,721
1952-53	Under compilation.

(e) 18,000 approximately at present.

(f) and (g). Information is not available.

CHEMICALS INDUSTRY

64. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to statement VII in the Statistical Section of the Journal of Industry and Trade, July, 1953 on page 1007 and state:

(a) the total capital so far invested in the Chemicals Industry;

(b) the number of workers engaged in the Industries for the years 1950-51 to 1952-53;

(c) (i) the total wage bill, (ii) the average yearly wages of workers and (iii) their bonus for the above period in these industries;

(d) the percentage of production controlled by Managing Agency firms and the profits made by them for the above period;

(e) the total profits made by the Industries and the income-tax paid in the above years; and

(f) the foreign capital invested, if any, and the profits on such capital for the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 3727·58 lakhs. (approx.)

(b) to (e). Information is not available.

(f) The foreign capital invested is about Rs. 84 lakhs. Information in regard to profits is not available.

MACHINERY INDUSTRY

65. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total capital so far invested in the Machinery Industry of India as grouped together on page 1005 of the Journal of Industry and Trade for July, 1953 under the head 'Machinery (excepting electrical machines)';

(b) the number of workers employed by the Industries for the years 1950-51 to 1952-53·

(c) the average yearly wages and bonus received by the workers in these industries;

(d) the percentage of production controlled by Managing Agencies, if any, and the total profit made by the Managing Agencies; and

(e) the total profit made by the Industries and the total Income-tax paid by the Industries for the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The capital invested in the factories manufacturing diesel engines and pumps is not available. The capital invested in the other industries is about Rs. 7·08 crores.

(b) The number of workers employed in the diesel engines and pumps industry is not available. The number of workers employed in the other industries was about 12 thousand in 1952-53. Figures for 1950-51 and 1951-52, are not available.

(c) to (e). Government have no information.

NON-FERROUS METALS INDUSTRY

66. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital so far invested in the Non-ferrous Metals Industry referred to on page 1006 of the Journal of Industry and Trade for July, 1953 and the foreign capital in it;

(b) the number of workers employed in the Industry in the years from 1950-51 to 1952-53;

(c) the average yearly earnings of workers as wages and bonus, separately;

(d) the profits made by the Industry and the Income-tax paid during the above period; and

(e) the percentage of production in the Industry, controlled by Managing Agencies and the profits made by them, if any?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a), (b) and (e). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 47.]

(c) Government have not information.

(d) Information as far as available with Government is contained in Statement No. 4 of the Income-tax Revenue Statistics for the relevant years. Copies of this publication are available in the Library of the Parliament Secretariat.

ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES

67. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested in the Electric Industries as grouped under the Head "Electric Industries" on pages 1006 and 1007 of the July, 1953 issue of the Journal of Industry and Trade and the share of foreign capital, if any, in it;

(b) the number of workers engaged in the Industries during the years 1950-51 to 1952-53;

(c) the average yearly earnings of the workers as wages and bonus for the above years;

(d) the percentage of production in the Industries controlled by Managing Agencies, if any, and the profits made by the Managing Agencies for the above period: and

(e) the total profits made by the Industries for the above period and the income-tax paid during the above years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The total capital invested in industries for the generation of electricity and manufacture of conduit pipes is not available. The capital invested in other industries is about Rs. 8·47 crores, of which foreign capital is about Rs. 4·77 crores.

(b) Information regarding workers employed in the generation of electricity is not available. The number of workers employed in the other industries was approximately 22,000 on 1st August 1953. Information for 1950-51 and 1951-52 is not available.

(c) and (d). Government have no information.

(e) The available information is contained in Statement No. 4 of the Income-tax Revenue Statistics for the relevant years. Copies of the publication are available in the Parliament Library.

IMPORT OF PHARMACEUTICALS

68. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of import licences issued each year during the last five years to foreign firms in India for the import of pharmaceutical articles which are approximately equivalent in *therapeutic* value to those manufactured indigenously; and

(b) the names of such firms to whom such licences were issued and the total value of such imports allowed each year to each firm during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Information is not available.

IMPORT DUTY ON DRUGS

69. **Dr. Amin**: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that import duty on finished products of sulpha drugs, Vitamin preparations and Dyestuffs is less than the import duty on bulk raw materials?

(b) If so, what are the names of such items on which import duty is less and what are the reasons for keeping low rate of duty?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). While it is true that some of the raw materials bear a lower rate of duty than the finished products named, since the duty is charged *ad valorem* and since the value of the finished product is very much higher than of the imported raw materials used, it would not be correct to presume that the import duty actually charged on the finished product is less than the import duty on the raw materials. Low rates of duty have been fixed for sulpha drugs and vitamin preparations on humanitarian grounds and on dye-stuffs because of their importance to the textile industry. It is not possible to prepare an exhaustive list of the nature asked for.

CENTRAL WATER AND POWER COMMISSION (RECRUITMENT)

70. **Shri S. N. Das**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has formulated definite recruitment rules prescribing the method of recruitment, qualifications and other conditions of service for all lower categories of posts such as estimators, draftsmen and clerks etc. as recommended by the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee; and

(b) if not, what is the present procedure of recruitment to these posts?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The draft rules have been prepared and are under examination.

(b) Recruitment to these posts is made in accordance with the general orders of Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs; partly by direct recruitment through Employment Exchanges or after open advertisement and partly by departmental promotion.

सुपारी

७१. **सेठ गोविन्द दास**: क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सुपारी अब [illegible] रुपये प्रति सेर बिकती है; तथा

(ख) सन् १९३३, १९४३ तथा १९५३ में क्रमशः सुपारी का मूल्य प्रति सेर क्या रहा है ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir, for superior varieties. But there are cheaper varieties also.

(b) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 48.]

HUTMENTS OF TRAVANCORE HOUSE, NEW DELHI

72. **Shri V. P. Nayar**: (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the number of hutments of the Travancore House, New Delhi under the control of Government and the floor space of such Hutments?

(b) What is the total investment of the Government of India in these Hutments?

(c) What is the income to the Government of India from these Hutments?

(d) What are the annual expenses for the maintenance of these Hutments?

(e) Do the Government of India pay any amount to the Travancore-Cochin State Government for the use of these hutments?

(f) If so, what is the amount paid from 1950 to 1953?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) (i) Married Officers suites—22 floor area 37705 sft.

(ii) Servant quarters—68 floor area 14252 sft.

(iii) Office accommodation floor area 32416 sft.

(b) Rs. 9,86,000/-.

(c) Rs. 45,300/- per year.

(d) Rs. 25,000/-.

(e) No. The hutments belong to Government of India.

(f) Does not arise.

LOW-COST HOUSING

73. Shri V. P. Nayar: (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state whether any efforts have been made for the utilisation of soft-wood in the construction of low cost Housing and if so, with what success?

(b) Will Government lay on the Table of the House a brief statement of their activities in this direction?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Soft-wood is being used for low-cost housing and has been found to be satisfactory within limits.

(b) The Central Public Works Department uses this kind of timber for low-cost houses and shops mostly for displaced persons. The use of soft-wood is also permissible in the tenements constructed under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.

PASSPORTS TO EMIGRANTS

74. Shri V. P. Nayar: (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many passports have been issued to emigrants from the Chief Commissioner's Office, Delhi in 1952 and 1953 up to 1-10-1953?

(b) How many appeals on the rejection orders of passports to intending emigrants by Delhi State Administration have been received by the Government of India?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). As no separate record is kept of passport applications under the category of 'Emigrants', it is not possible to furnish this information.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

75. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been given by the Centre to the Punjab for the development of cottage industries; and

(b) the names of the organisations through which it has been given?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 49.]

TILAIYA PROJECT

76. Ch. Raghubir Singh: (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state what is the expenditure incurred on (i) the Tilaiya reservoir, (ii) the Hydro-power House and (iii) the generating sets?

(b) What area is to be irrigated by this Dam?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The expenditure incurred up to 30th September 1953 is as follows:

(i) Rs. 2,88,40,915 on dam and appurtenant Works.

(ii) Rs. 18,90,999 on Hydro-electric power house.

(iii) Rs. 12,79,498 on the generating sets.

(b) The water from this dam will be enough to provide *rabi* irrigation for

75,000 acres and *kharif* irrigation for 24,000 acres totalling 99,000 acres a year.

TEA

77. Shri Amjad Ali: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 711, asked on the 26th November, 1952 and state how far the total yield of tea was affected by the closure of tea gardens in Assam at that time?

(b) What was the yield of income-tax, both agricultural and general, out of tea obtained during the year 1952-53?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Precise information regarding loss in production, as a result of the closure of some gardens in Assam in 1952, is not available. The overall production in Assam during 1952, however, was slightly higher than that of 1951.

(b) Collection figures of income-tax by industries are not available. Figures of demand of income-tax on the tea industry during 1952-53 are not yet available. Such demand during the year 1951-52 was:

Income-tax	Rs. 216 lakhs.
Super-tax	Rs. 186 lakhs.

RAJGHAT

78. Shri Ajit Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 289 answered on the 14th August, 1953 regarding construction of Mahatma Gandhi's *Samadhi* at Raj Ghat, New Delhi and state:

(a) the classes, to which the C.P.W.D. contractors, who executed engineering works, belonged, and the date of their enlistment to such classes;

(b) the amounts of the several contract agreements, the amounts of final payments and the additional items of works;

(c) whether the cement mortar and concrete used on the work, were tested during the course of the construction; and

(d) if so, what were the results?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Of the 13 contractors, 8 were registered with the Central Public Works Department. One was registered with the Punjab Irrigation Department and 4 were unregistered. The Registered contractors belonged to Classes II to V and all the work was given to them except four small works which were awarded to the unregistered contractors. The Contractors registered with the Central Public Works Department were enlisted on dates between 12th September 1934 to 2nd September 1949.

(b) (i) Agreement amount, Rs. 4,28,184.

(ii) Final payments against (i), Rs. 4,23,319.

(iii) Additional items, Rs. 30,981.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

CLOTH (PRODUCTION)

79. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1045 asked on the 5th September, 1953 and state:

(a) the quantity (in yards) of mill, *khadi* and other handloom or powerloom cloth produced in the country during the year 1952-53;

(b) how much of each kind of the cloth referred to in part (a) above was purchased by Government for various Government Departments, Hospitals etc.;

(c) how much of each kind was exported to foreign countries; and

(d) how much of each kind was used in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The estimated production is as follows:

Mill-made cloth	4,761,000,000 yards
Powerloom cloth	215,000,000 yards
Handloom cloth	1,167,000,000 yards
Khadi	Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Purchases of cloth made by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, during 1952-53 against demands of all indentors *viz.* Government Departments, Hospitals etc. were

Mill-made cloth	27,830,000 yards
Handloom cloth	2,664,000 yards
Khadi cloth	8,000 yards

(c) Quantities of mill-made cloth and handloom cloth exported from India to foreign countries during 1952-53 were

Mill-made piecegoods	560,265,522 yards
Handloom cloth	54,353,579 yards

No separate figures for khadi and powerloom cloth are available.

(d) No accurate estimate of Mill-made cloth, Handloom cloth, Powerloom cloth and Khadi consumed in the country can be given.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

80. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the latest position of allotment of houses to Government employees?

(b) How many of them have been allotted houses up to the end of September 1953, category-wise or class-wise?

(c) How many are still on the waiting list up to the end of September 1953?

(d) Is it a fact that 'out of turn' allotments are being made to the employees?

(e) If so, what are the rules for that and how many have got allotments under this scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information in respect of Delhi and New Delhi is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 50.]

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. A limited number of units of accommodation, not up to or unpopular with, the class of the officers to whom they may be allotted are earmarked for such out of turn allotments, which are made on grounds of genuine and serious hardship, after the merits of each individual claim for such allotments have been gone into by a Committee of officials specially constituted to scrutinise the applications which are called for on prescribed forms. During the 12 months ending 30th September 1953, 569 officers drawing less than Rs. 500 per mensem and 194 officers drawing Rs. 500 or more per mensem were given such allotments.

NICOTINE

81. Shri C. R. Chowdary: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what amount of Nicotine is imported from abroad each year on an average?

(b) What is the value paid in Rupees in the Post-Independence period for imports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Import of Nicotine is not separately shown in the Customs Returns. Based on requirements, it is estimated that on an average about one ton is imported each year, at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000.

NON-INDIANS EMPLOYED IN RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

82. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the number of non-Indians employed at the various river valley projects with their qualifications and salaries?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the required information in respect of Central River Valley Projects is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 51.] Information in respect of projects for which the States are responsible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

83. Shri N. M. Lingam: (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state what is the total budget for the year and the amount spent so far on Community Projects?

(b) What is the contribution to the total expenditure to be incurred (i) by the Centre (ii) by the State Governments (iii) from Foreign aid, and (iv) from public contributions?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Budgets for Community Projects are approved by the C.P.A. for the Project period of 3 years. The actual phasing of expenditure over each year is done by State Governments. The provision made by the State Governments in their respective budgets for the year is not available. The total expenditure incurred up to 30th June 1953 was Rs. 1,20,62,805.

(b) It is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 3698·19 lakhs (excluding the amount of voluntary contributions) would be incurred over 3 years on these Projects, to be apportioned as below:

(i) By the Centre Rs. 2683·62 lakhs (Including Rs. 1414·2 lakhs as loans)

(ii) By the State Govts. Rs. 630·79 lakhs

(iii) Dollar expenditure under Foreign Aid Rs. 383·78 lakhs

(iv) No estimate has been framed. The actual contributions up to the period ended 30-6-53 amounted to Rs. 109 lakhs (approximately).

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

84. Shri R. N. S. Deo: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the number of institutions for training of extension service workers in each State?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 52.]

Dated....25.11.20

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 19th November, 1953

The House met at Half Past One of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

2-22 P.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

USE OF FORCE AT KAYAMKULAM MEETING

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of a motion for adjournment. It runs as follows—I have slightly amended it, practically by one word:

> "That the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the very serious situation arising from Indiscriminate use of force by the police and goondas on the people—assembled peacefully at Kayamkulam in Travancore-Cochin State—on 17th November with a view to disrupt the election campaigning by intimidating non-Congress political parties and people in facing a free and fair elections the opportunity for which has to be guaranteed by the Centre."

I should like to know from the Government as to the facts of the case.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, my colleague, the Home Minister is not here in Delhi today; otherwise he would have dealt with this matter.

So far as I know we have no particular facts to enquire about. I have seen in newspapers a reference to some kind of disturbance. which is dealt with by the State Government. Apparently, if I may say so, with respect to this motion mention has been made about an election campaign merely to give it some status in this House. The date of the election is not fixed; it is three months hence. Everything can be 'election'. of course, but there is no particular reference to any election campaign. These are, unfortunately, some troubles taking place in various parts of the country—student troubles, and the like. I think about this particular matter, it is a part of the general question of student troubles which have been very deplorable. I do not know the facts, Sir, and I do not see that there is any bearing to the work of this House.

Mr. Speaker: I think it is better to have the facts ascertained. Will the Government ascertain the facts? I am prepared to postpone the further consideration of the admissibility of this motion. What time will they take? It should be done as quickly as possible.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East) *rose* —

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to decide this without giving an opportu-

[Mr. Speaker]

nity to the hon. Member to explain his position.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: On Monday, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: But, on Monday let us get definitely all the facts.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We will obtain whatever possible facts we can.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I wanted to submit, Sir, that we sent in a notice of this adjournment motion because we got a telegram from Mr. A. K. Gopalan who has gone there actually and he has sent the details. It is a matter of very great importance; you know very well, there is no Legislature in session in Travancore-Cochin, no Legislature in existence.

Mr. Speaker: I think he need not refer to that now. But for the fact that there is no Legislature there and the fact that the Home Minister toured recently those parts, I would have refused straightway to give my consent on the ground that it relates to the maintenance of law and order in the State and it is not a concern of this Parliament. I want to be clear as to how and to what extent this House should concern itself with the situation there.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In that case, will the Government come forward with its version of whatever has happened? We can produce whatever reports we have got; particularly I have with me several sheafs of Press reports in which these incidents have been reported. They are mostly in the local language and I cannot read them, but a reference could be made to them in this House. And, that is why, Sir, I submit, you get from Government a kind of assurance that we shall have a discussion on this matter as soon as it is possible.

Mr. Speaker: It is too much to ask for a discussion before I admit the motion. The only point is that I shall certainly give the hon. Member an opportunity to state his facts. But, I may tell him that I shall not be guided by what the Press reports say about these things. As the Leader of his Party has gone to that State, he can as well get as much information as he can from the Leader of his Party. It is no use relying upon Press reports in taking facts into consideration in this House.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): May I, Sir, with your permission refer to the speech of the Prime Minister? He said elections are not so far scheduled.

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with it now; we shall take it up later. We shall first obtain all the facts.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All facts presumably relating to the motion here.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member who has given this motion to me has stated specifically the reasons. I believe the reasons are stated in the copy supplied to the Government also. So, they know the reasons. And, I have also given an indication as to why I think this matter should be further considered here, so far as the admissibility is concerned. Anyway, we will take up this matter on Monday, that is, the consideration of the admissibility of this motion.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN TARIFF ACT

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, a copy of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. M.2577-T/53, dated the 10th October, 1953, making certain further amendment to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-156|53.]

TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT *re*: CALCIUM LACTATE AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:

(i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Calcium Lactate Industry, 1953.

(ii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 8(5)-T.B./53, dated the 31st October, 1953.

(iii) Corrigendum No. 8(5)-T.B./53, dated the 7th November, 1953. to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution referred to at (ii) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* S-157/53.]

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to move:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, be further extended upto Tuesday, the 1st December, 1953."

I may say, Sir, that the Select Committee has practically finished its deliberations. We are going to have a meeting early next week for the purpose of finalising the report and it may be possible to present the report even before the 1st December. We are giving some time to hon. Members who may wish to present dissenting notes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act. 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, be further extended upto Tuesday, the 1st December, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

COIR INDUSTRY BILL.—*Concld.*

Clause 12. (*Control of export, etc.*)

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to move:

In page 4, lines 42 to 44,

> *for* "No coir yarn or coir products shall be exported otherwise than under a general or special authorisation granted by the Board in the prescribed manner"
>
> *substitute* "No coir fibre, coir yarn or coir products shall be exported otherwise. than under a license issued by or on behalf of the Board in the prescribed manner".

We had previously included only coir yarn or coir products, but now we have added coir fibre also.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

In page 4, lines 42 to 44,

> *for* "No coir yarn or coir products shall be exported otherwise than under a general or special authorisation granted by the Board in the prescribed manner"
>
> *substitute* "No coir fibre, coir yarn or coir products shall be exported otherwise than under a license issued by or on behalf of the Board in the prescribed manner".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Clause 13.— (*Imposition of a duty, etc*).

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move:

In page 5, *for* lines 12 to 17 *substitute*:

"13. *Imposition of a duty of customs on export of coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products.*—(1) With effect from such date as may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, there shall be levied and collected as a cess for the purposes of this Act a duty of customs on all coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products which are exported, at such rate not exceeding one rupee per hundredweight as the Central Government may, by the same or a like notification from time to time, fix."

This amendment ensures that the levy of excise duty will be made only from the dates specified in the official notification. This has been done to avoid sudden imposition of the levy, which may otherwise be injurious to the trade.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 5, *for* lines 12 to 17 *substitute*:

"13. *Imposition of a duty of customs on export of coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products.*—(1) With effect from such date as may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, there shall be levied and collected as a cess for the purposes of this Act a duty of customs on all coir fibre, coir yarn and coir products which are exported. at such rate not exceeding one rupee per hundredweight as the Central Government may, by the same or a like notification from time to time, fix."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17.—(*Accounts and Audit*)

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): (I beg to move:

In page 5, *for* clause 17 *substitute*:

"17. *Accounts and Audit.*—(1) The Board shall maintain proper accounts of the receipts and expenditure and relevant records, and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

(2) The accounts of the Board shall be audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the expenditure incurred by him in this behalf shall be payable by the Board to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(3) The accounts of the Board as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or by any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report

> thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government, and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before the House of the People."

The provision in the Bill relates to accounts and audit. It is said in clause 17(2):

> "That accounts shall be audited every year by auditors appointed in this behalf by the Central Government and such auditors shall disallow every item, which in their opinion is not authorised by this Act or any rule made or direction issued thereunder."

I submit that the appointment of the auditors by the Government is totally against the provisions of the Constitution. Since the advent of the Constitution, greater and greater importance is being paid by Government itself, on the recommendations of the P.A.C., to the fact that the control of Parliament over the money expended and drawn from the Consolidated Fund must be regularised and must be strict.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I interrupt the hon. Member and say that I would be prepared to accept sub-clause (3) of his amendment to be added as sub-clause (4) of clause 17?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the maintenance of accounts is concerned, is it not provided under the rules?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. So far as certifying of the accounts and placing them before the House is concerned, there is a particular clause referring to it in the Bill. I am, however, prepared to accept my friend's amendment. Sub-clause (3), to stand as sub-clause (4).

Shri Vallatharas: In substance, the other two parts of my amendment may be the same as the clause as it stands, but there is one point which I wish to submit. The hon. Finance Minister has been pleased to bring to a normal form the provision for the audit and that form has been observed in the Air Corporations Act and the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act. I am merely transferring Section 15 of that Act here, so that a uniform practice may be adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think it will serve the purpose of my hon. friend if I accept the last portion of his amendment. It will ensure a certificate by the Auditor-General and the placing of the accounts before the House. This is essentially what he wants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He also wants that the accounts should be maintained in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. But is there not provision for prescribing the form of accounts? I thought it is contained in clause 26(f). Will it not satisfy him?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Besides, if the Auditor-General has to certify the accounts, naturally he will lay down the conditions under which the accounts should be maintained.

Shri Vallatharas: I accept that, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, I omit the first two parts of the hon. Member's amendment and put only the third part.

The question is:

In page 5,

in clause 17, *add* the following as sub-clause (4):

> "(4) The accounts of the Board as certified by the Comptroller, Auditor General of India or by any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government, and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before the House of the People."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 18 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 19.—(*Report and returns*)

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move:

In page 6, *for* lines 12 to 15 *substitute*:

> "19. *Report and returns.*—(1) The Board shall submit to the Central Government and such other authority as may be prescribed, a half yearly report in every six months and an annual report in every year on its activities and the working of this Act for the preceding six months and the preceding year respectively; and a copy of every such report shall, as soon as may be after it is received by the Central Government, be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

I would like to propose an omission in this amendment, *viz.* the words "in every six months" and "in every year". "Half yearly report in every six months" and "annual report in every year" is likely to create confusion. A half yearly report is for every six months and it has to come within the next six months. So, I request that the words "in every six months" and "in every year" may be deleted. These words are redundant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can give an additional argument for the omission, which is that a report may be given before six months also

Shri Karmarkar: I appreciate it, Sir.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara): If you omit the words "in every six months" and the report is not submitted within six months, what is the good of this provision? If it is submitted after six months, then it is no half-yearly report.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): What is the guarantee that the report for a half year may not be submitted after two years? So, the words "in every six months" should be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the words "within six months" will be all right—"a half yearly report within six months".

Shri Karmarkar: I submit very respectfully that it is not necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An hon. Member has pointed out that it may take a number of years to submit a half yearly report. What is the harm in making it specific?

Shri Karmarkar: I submit that this House is vigilant and no half year can pass without a report. "Within the six months after the half-year is over" might have a damaging effect, namely, that the tendency will be to observe the spirit of the law and submit the report after five months and 29 days are gone. I have, however, no objection. Naturally we would expect every half-yearly report to come within a reasonable time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Within the next six months—will this be better? I think so, and in the case of the annual report it will be "within the next year". But even this does not seem to be necessary when we come to the latter part of the sentence "and the working of this Act for the preceding six months and the preceding year respectively". Here again, there is a danger because it speaks of the immediately preceding six months or year. What will happen if one whole year is left out? Anyhow, I will put the amendment to vote, deleting the words "in every six months" and "in every year".

The question is:

In page 6, *for* lines 12 to 15 *substitute*:

> "19. *Report and returns.*—(1) The Board shall submit to the Central Government and such other authority as may be prescribed, a half yearly report and an annual report on its activities and the working of this Act for the preceding six months and the preceding year respectively; and a copy of every such report shall, as soon as may be after it is received by the Central Government, be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next amendment—Shri Ramaswamy is absent.

Shri S. .V Ramaswamy (Salem): I am here, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member ought not to have been away from his seat.

The question is:

> "That clause 19, as amended. stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20.— (*Penalties*)

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I beg to move:

In page 6, line 22, *for* "five hundred" *substitute* "one thousand".

This is not a very substantial amendment. The purpose of it is to make the penalty more effective. If you read clause 12, you will find that "No coir yarn or coir products shall be exported otherwise than under a general or special authorisation granted by the Board...". Sir, if you leave the provision as it is, it can only prevent small exports, but so far as the big exports are concerned, it will be ineffective. So, I want to raise the penalty from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. This is a very minor amendment and my only purpose is to make the penalty more effective. I hope the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry will accept it and I appeal to him again that there is no other purpose beyond preventing more effectively the illegal exports of coir products.

Shri Karmarkar: In addition to the provision here, we have other powers under the import and export regulations to debar such wrongful export. The present provision, in our opinion, is sufficient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he desire to press his amendment?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I wish to press it, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 6, line 22, *for* "five hundred" *substitute* "one thousand".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 26.—(*Power of Central Government to make rules.*)

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move:

In page 8, *for* lines 8 to 10, *substitute:*

> "(k) The registration of coir spindles and looms for the manufacture of coir products as also the registration of manufacturers of coir products and the conditions for such registration; the grant or issue of licences under this Act; the fees to be

[Shri Karmarkar]

levied in respect of such registration and licences; and the suspension and cancellation of such registration and licences;"

The amended clause extends the rule-making power of the Government to registration of coir spindles and looms as also to registration of manufacturers of coir products and also to suspension and cancellation of such registrations and licences.

Ms. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 8, *for* lines 8 to 10, *substitute*:

> "(k) The registration of coir spindles and looms for the manufacture of coir products as also the registration of manufacturers of coir products and the conditions for such registration; the grant or issue of licences under this Act; the fees to be levied in respect of such registration and licences; and the suspension and cancellation of such registration and licences;"

The motion was adopted.

Amendments made:

(i) In page 8, line 11,

for "licences and authorisations" *substitute* "registration licences".

(ii) In page 8, *after* line 16, *insert*:

> "(3) All rules made under this Act shall as soon as they are made be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

—[*Shri Karmarkar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Long Title

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the Long Title. Does Shri Sharma desire to move his amendment?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I am not moving, Sir.

Shri Madiah Gowda (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

In the Long Title,

after "control" *insert* "and development".

Shri Karmarkar: We have no objection.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I make a suggestion, Sir? All we have done is to follow the language of item 52 of Schedule 7, List I. If we add anything more, we shall be going beyond this item, which says:

> "Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest."

I think it is safer to stick to the wording of the Constitution whatever our ideas may be as to the meaning of control—whether it means development and something else also.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): In clause 10 it is stated that "It shall be the duty of the Board to promote by such measures as it thinks fit the development under the control of the Central Government of the Coir Industry."

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Preamble is just for the Parliament to take power to enact legislation and naturally that ought to follow the language of item 52.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Preamble merely says, control, but what you really mention in the body is control and development.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I take it that my amendment is accepted?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not making any heavy weather of it. I am merely suggesting that this is the pattern that we follow and we are sticking to the wording of the Constitution. If the Chair feels that some other wording should be used, we have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no say in the matter. I leave it to the House to decide. All that was pointed out was that while the word "control" is used in the Long Title, in the body of the Bill the word used is "development." When that is so why should Government be shy of using it in the Preamble? That the Constitution does not say so, I personally do not think is an argument. However, it is for the House to accept or not to accept the amendment.

Shri Madiah Gowda: In the body of the Bill it is made clear that the measure is for the development of the industry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I make an observation, Sir? When I said that the Bill should be named as the Coir Development Bill I had more the psychological reasons than the verbal reasons in mind. When I take up any newspaper I find that people make a great deal of noise whenever anything is decontrolled. The word "control" has come to have a very very bad odour, so far as Indian economy is concerned. When you talk of controlling anything it means that that thing is going to be finished almost, or that thing is going to be put under some kind of discipline which will not be conducive to its growth. So, taking the psychological aspect of the question into consideration, I think the proper word to be used will be "development".

Sir, I have gone through the Statement of Objects and Reasons as also the clauses of the Bill and I find that it is very heavily weighted on the side of development and not on the side of control. There is only one clause in which it is said that those people who produce some kinds of coir articles will be controlled and they will be licensed. Otherwise, I think the whole purpose of this Bill is to develop the industry and not to control it. Sir, I think if you have a baby you should give the right kind of name to him. This is a very good baby and you should give...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Many a man who is called a "Sundara" does not deserve that appellation at all!

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I think this is something beautiful. The purpose of this measure is to put the coir industry on a sound financial footing, to make it a source of dollar income, and to bring us good money from abroad. But I find that the Bill is called the Coir Control Bill. I suggest that in place of the word 'control' the word 'development' should be used. Though both the words imply regulation, if you have an omnibus word like development, it implies both advancement and regulation.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister in all humility and in all sincerity that he should change the title of the Bill and call it the Coir Development Bill.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am afraid, Sir, that if at this stage I make a very long speech, the hon. the Commerce Minister may perhaps say as he said yesterday about an hon. Member who had tabled an amendment that he wanted to speak for the sake of speaking. I have to bring to the notice of the House certain very important matters which have not been discussed in connection with this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not now in the third reading stage.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, I have tabled an amendment which seeks to substitute the words "and development" after the word "control" in the title.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was moved by Shri Madiah Gowda.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have also some justification...

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. the Mover of the Bill was prepared to accept it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That does not matter. It is on my amendment that I speak and I want to say something that was not discussed in the House. I must be given an opportunity to say why I have moved this amendment. Do I not get that opportunity?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can go on: I cannot decide at once.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, certain aspects of this industry have not been taken into consideration by Government. If they had taken into consideration certain aspects about which I shall presently say something, then, there was no need for my amendment. It would not have been necessary at all to move such an amendment and ask for the substitution of the word "control" by the word "development".

I say, Sir, that Government has not understood the exact position of the industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is going too long and too far beyond the title.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The title is long —it is called the long title.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Development is a word which has already been used in the body of the Bill and there are provisions regarding development. Therefore I would allow the amendment seeking to substitute the word "control" by the word "development". But in a discussion on the long title the hon. member cannot say that a number of things have been overlooked and provision has not been made for them in the Bill.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, it is at this stage where I can draw the attention of the House to certain serious omissions on the part of Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry the hon. Member must have said that on the motion for consideration.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is exactly why I say so now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has lost his opportunity.

Shri V. P. Nayar: On the motion for consideration I cannot discuss the merits of the various provisions. I might particularly mention that in the reply of the hon. Minister he did not care to touch a single point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow him to speak on the long title. Various matters may be relevant at various stages, but this is not the stage.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether I will be precluded from speaking at the time of the third reading?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me see what he is going to say—whether it is relevant.

The question is:

In the Long Title, *after* "control" *insert* "and development".

The motion was negatived.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Minister said at an earlier stage that he would accept the amendment.

Shri Karmarkar: That showed my anxiety to accommodate my friends; but on going through it carefully I found I could not accept it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: But his senior colleague was not against the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a point of order; the same hon. Member may change his mind.

The question is:

> "That the Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, In supporting the motion I beg to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the area from which I come, the province of West Bengal, Assam and Orissa in the east of India are coconut growing areas. In undivided Bengal there was a large coconut plantation. Unfortunately we have lost a big portion of our coconut plantation. But the Coconut Committee has already taken up the case of West Bengal and they are trying to develop this plantation in West Bengal. So I desire that the hon. Minister while taking the Members of the Board will kindly keep in mind the case of West Bengal and other neighbouring provinces where there are large tracts of coconut plantation.

Another point to which I beg to refer is that the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry said that after setting matters right in Travancore-Cochin he is going to spread his tentacles to other provinces. I should think that he may not wait for so long a time, because this industry can be well developed as a cottage industry in Bengal and other neighbouring provinces. Of course we know that it is a very important industry in Travancore-Cochin and in the South. But if this industry is developed on a cottage industry basis, our province and other provinces such as Orissa and Assam will also be able to give a good account of themselves. In the face of the growing unemployment and other troubles before us I hope that the hon. Minister will see to it that this industry is developed in those provinces also. I think if proper care is taken in the working of the Bill and the Board is brought into existence very soon, all these provinces will be much benefited.

With these words I support the motion.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, at this stage I do not want to discuss all details because we have had a sufficient discussion on the various provisions. But I wanted to bring before the attention of the House certain very important points which have been left out by the Government.

The very approach made by the Government in respect of this coir industry, I beg to submit, has not been correct, as the various provisions of the Bill will show. The Government do not seem to have understood the position in which the coir industry is at present. You will remember, Sir, when I made the motion for sending the Bill to Select Committee I quoted figures after figures—because I know that my hon. friend Mr. Karmarkar is keen on figures, and out of his pockets he produces all sorts of figures—to show how the adverse trade balance in certain countries which used to take coir from us had further deteriorated owing to certain influences, that the coir industry itself had no inherent defect in it immediately to cause this crisis, and how the Government could tackle the question only if an approach is made from a different way. It is about that point that I wanted to submit a few words.

We find this in the Statement of Objects and Reasons: "With a view to controlling production, improving its quality, weeding out the undesirable elements in the export trade and developing the internal market so as to reduce the industry's dependence on exports, it is considered necessary to establish a Statutory Board". I submit that this way of tackling the problem has exceeded the limit of absurdity which even our planners should be ashamed of. What is the exact position of the industry? How are you going to get internal markets? Every day we find reports in the papers about our food position and

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai talks to people here in this country that there is a surplus of food now, because the purchasing power of the people has so much deteriorated that it is not possible for them even to purchase their rations. So says Dr. P. S. Deshmukh. So says Shri M. V. Krishnappa. When the people on the one hand do not have enough money to purchase their rations or to purchase their clothing how are you going to improve the internal sales of coir mats (very costly things) in such a time as to prevent the industry from getting into a worse crisis?

And it is stated that another object is to weed out certain undesirable elements. I put it to the hon. Minister: Who are those persons who are considered to be undesirable elements? I submit to you that there are certain undesirable elements with whom, of course, the Government has only sympathy. The coir industry is in the grip of certain monopolists. There are very big firms—Volkart Brothers, Bombay Company, Pierce, Leslie & Company, Aspinwal, William Goodacre. Out of about 500, a hundred are called big factories and the entire production is controlled by foreign firms. If you analyse the total export—I very much wish that Mr. Karmarkar will give me some figures about that—I know that 80 per cent...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was not all this said in the consideration stage?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Not at all, Sir, and the hon. Minister did not have the courtesy to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of courtesy. Enough has been said about foreign interests having a monopoly.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What I say is that undesirable elements there are, I admit. But it is this foreign element which is undesirable. I put it to him whether he is prepared to do away with these undesirable elements. What is the object of forming a Board? Is he going to give a guarantee to us here that the moment the Board functions he shall confiscate all British capital in this industry? Then I am one with him and all my support is with him. But that is not what he wants.

Probably he thinks there are middle men. There are middle men, not hundreds but thousands. You have to provide them with something. It is not a question of middle men being undesirable elements. The most undesirable elements which you can think of in the case of this industry are the British capitalists whom you allow to operate here to the very serious detriment of our people. They suck the blood of our people and you say you have mercies for them. It was last year during the Commerce debate that the hon. Minister said that those British firms know how to avoid tax but they do not evade tax. Government has a very great sympathy for these British capitalists. If the coir industry is to be set on a proper footing the first thing you have to do is to liquidate this foreign capital. You must take over all the factories from them and prevent them from exercising a grip over the coir industry with the result that hundreds of thousands of people are not having not only enough food but have to get on with a starvation diet.

The Labour Bureau of the Government collected certain statistics from which, you will be amazed to see that on this industry, even according to Government, five or six lakhs of people live. According to us 1·2 million people will be dependent in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar alone on this industry. In such a vital industry, an industry so vital to the life of Kerala, you find—it is not my figure but the Labour Bureau's—in one factory the average basic pay was 1 anna 11 pies and the average earnings 4 annas 3 pies. That is the unemployment position, in an industry on which 1 or 1¼ million people depend.

The hon. Minister said when he made the motion that 75 to 80 per cent. of the coir produced in this country is exported. That 75 per cent. which is exported fetches only about Rs. 10 crores. If you calculate, the value of the whole production will be about Rs. 12 or 12½ crores, on which will have to depend 1½ million people. It is less than Rs. 100 a year according to the government calculation while as a matter of fact it is much less. I do not think anywhere else in the world millions of people depend on an industry as they do on the coir industry, yet with such small income.

What is the Government going to do about it? It is not by setting up a Board. If you spend Rs. 12 lakhs on rehabilitating this industry in the way you contemplate now, it is just like putting a drop of scent into the ocean. There is not going to be any benefit out of it. That is why I said that the Government have not understood the problem. They have not cared to study the problem from the proper perspective in which they ought to have studied. These days they seem to be maniacal about setting up Boards. I know there is not a single Board which is functioning under the Commerce Ministry which can be styled as a Board which is existing for the purpose of improving the particular industry or trade. In this country, setting up of a Board has become an office of hiring. We all know that times out of number questions have been put on the floor of the House as to how offices are being misused in these quasi governmental organisations. I need not reiterate all that here.

There is also another aspect. They seem to think, that a certain quality control can help the coir industry. How, I ask? What is the chance of having quality control? Coir yarn is being spun in hundreds of thousands of houses. Is it possible by a Government notification to have quality specification in these thousands of houses? It is absolutely impossible. No Board can do it at all. If it is a question of mats and mattings, out of 525 factories, 100 factories are big factories, and British capital controls most of them. I was amused yesterday when Shri Karmarkar, said that both the Thomases from Travancore-Cochin made very valuable contributions. Certainly, I am very happy that my hon. friends, especially those who come from my place get such compliments from the hon. Minister. But, I was reminded, when he said about two Thomases, about a third Thomas in our place. With your permission, Sir, I wish to say what it is about.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Another Thomas will be here in a day or two.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That would be a worse Thomas than the Thomas I am referring to.

There was one gentleman called Thomas. His father fixed a marriage in Quilon. He is living in a place called Pundara, a few miles from Quilon. Thomas the father, one day got up and said, my dear son, you must go to Quilon tomorrow. Thomas was so wise that he did not ask why. Next morning when the cock announced the day break, Thomas the son got up and immediately proceeded to Quilon on foot. At about 3 o' clock in the noon, Thomas the son came back. Then, the father asked, my dear son, where had you been. Then son said, I had been to Quilon. The father asked: why? The son said "Ah", that is the expression for "I do not know". That is exactly the way in which this Government has done things. People wanted the coir industry to be developed and they said, we must have a Board. Government now want to set up a Board. Why? Government also have to give the same expression 'Ah', we do not know what it is for. The fourth Thomas who will be coming here will be of the same type. I do not want to proceed further about that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, this Government does not speak in Malayalam.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Though they want to speak, they cannot speak in Malayalam. There are so many peculiarities in Malayalam which it will be impossible for them to learn for some time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the hon. Member giving a lecture on languages?

Shri V. P. Nayar: This is not a matter to be lightly discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All this would have been more appropriate on the clause relating to the constitution of the Board. The hon. Member could have said all this.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The whole point is, I was at a handicap, because I had sent a motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee and I was initiating the discussion. I wanted to be as brief as possible because I thought that the Minister will have the wisdom to accept the motion. In that case, the House would have been spared all this discussion. As a matter of fact, I was as precise as possible. I only wanted to impress upon the House the points for which reference to the Select Committee was necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that I am saying is that he could have said the same on the clause relating to the constitution of the Board. That is all.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not the only point about the Board, that upsets us. Then, he says there is the export trade. I was also very much amused because at the time when he was saying that, I was going through the speech of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari day before yesterday. In answer to Shri H. N. Mukerjee, this is what he said:

> "If one is not convinced today and will not be convinced tomorrow or the day after or for many years to come, it means that he is determined not to be convinced. I am afraid we could not carry conviction to those people who will never be convinced."

I think that this is the best justice that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has done to himself. Times without number we have told him, this is the position you have to free trade from a particular bloc, and you have to send coir goods to other countries. Now, they say that this Government has made enquiries through proper trade channels. Even yesterday Shri Karmarkar said, if those parties, who must be honest business men do not want to send it to other countries, what are we going to do. That is exactly the point. These people, the British capitalists will never try to send these goods to other countries. Why should they? Because they know that the present Indian Government so long as it is in power, will shield them. They know that they will continue to have their monopoly. It is because of that that this Government is fighting shy and feeling reluctant to touch the British capitalists, who are so bad in this country. We can see with what clearness of vision, the Government approach the whole question. Later on, of course, they corrected themselves. They said that the first interest to be represented in the Coir Board was the interest of the coconut growers. Again, I am reminded of some story.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating only what all has been said at length during the discussion, and not anything new.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have got before me the proceedings of yesterday. If you will be so good as to point out any repetition, I shall take my seat. I have been going through every detail.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Coconut growers are provided for; absence of special representation for labour is made up that way.

Shri V. P. Nayar: With great respect to the Chair, I submit that we use some of the words very often, the words 'and', 'is' etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. I am talking of the substance and not of form. The hon. Member may go on. There is no good spending time over again on what has been said. Let him kindly bear that in mind.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Therefore I say, it is not a question of a Board being set up to avert the crisis. The industry is in its worst crisis. The hon. Commerce Minister does not perhaps know to what depth the crisis has now reached. If only you refer to the export figures, you will find that in 1952-53, you have exported more coir mats for lesser price: about 25 or 30 per cent less. Does the hon. Minister suggest that it is because of the absence of quality specification that the price is going down? Certainly not. Why should you hide things? Why don't you come out and say, it is because of the international situation? It is because other countries which used to buy coir from us are not in a position now to purchase more coir. It is not because our workers have overnight turned into very bad people. It is not because our factories started producing inferior quality or had raised the prices. It is because of other things. I submit, I reiterate that any approach of this Government to this problem, if it is to bear fruit, must start with confiscating the British capital which has so long been operating in this industry which has had a monopoly in the industry. Unless they do it, there is no question of this Board doing anything. It will only, as I said, be an office of hiring. I am reminded of how when various Members opposite showered praises on the Government and said, this is a good measure, we shall have it, there was an anxiety also which the hon. Minister very often wanted to make quite plain that he is not more keen to have this Bill than some of us. That is one of the reasons for which he opposed the motion for Select Committee. But, he knows what this measure will do.

Sir, I shall resume my seat with this comparison. When I heard the speeches of some hon. Members on the other side praising the Government for this Bill—not that I say that I do not want this Bill; we shall try our best; so far as the coir industry is concerned, this is very innocuous—I was reminded of the story of six blind men going to see what an elephant was like. One man touched the ear and said that the elephant is like a fan. Some Members spoke about coir prices, including the hon. Minister. This reminds me of the story of those six blind men who went to see and have an idea about an elephant.

This is not the way in which we ought to help the industry to rehabilitate itself. We have to do certain other things, and unless the Government are more serious, I am afraid that this Coir Board will very shortly come up before this House for further discussion of certain matters like nepotism, graft, corruption and all those things.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): May I say a few words?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there coconuts in Assam?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Yes. That is what I was going to tell.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, this is the third reading.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I have nothing to say about the merits of the Bill. The Bill is already nearly passed. Only I want to say......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Coconuts are given as presents.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:...that coconuts grow in plenty in Assam, and there is a saying in Assam that the monkeys do not understand the value of coconuts. The idea is this, that because the monkey would not be able to cut it like other fruits......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The monkey probably knows the coconut fibre. The fibre is the question here.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I am coming to the fibre question. The monkeys come and nip the buds, the practically speaking and eat them up while

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they are very tender. and that is how the husks do not come into existence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there monkeys also in Assam?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Yes. there are monkeys in Assam. They are decent monkeys. they are not like monkeys of these other places. They do not cause harassments.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are they monkeys or chimpanzees?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I have made a vow that I won't speak lightly in this House, because the Members of the House laugh at my cost. That is why I was going to say something very seriously.

My point is this, that a lot of husk is being wasted in Assam. They come to no use because people do not know how to make proper use of it. The Government should give attention to Assam also where a large quantity of coconuts grow. There is room for expansion of coconut growing there. And furthermore, a large number of coconuts are imported from outside provinces, and the husks of those coconuts also go for nothing. Therefore, I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister yesterday also to this aspect of the matter.

Then, as regards the working of the Board, I have to say a few words. I think it is not proper to have an official Chairman. I think that the meetings of the Board in which Members of Parliament are Members should be presided over by a Member of Parliament. and preferably by the Minister.

An hon. Member: Of which Party?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Of any Party.

From my experience of the Central Silk Board, I know that it sits, if at all, once a year, and it should not be difficult for the Minister to preside over the general meeting of the Board. And, therefore, although the law has been passed—the provision is there—I shall ask the Ministry to see that only the Minister or any Member of Parliament presides over the Board meetings.

Then, I also know from my experience of the Central Silk Board that the Standing Committees or the Executive Committees of the Board may be constituted even without a single Member of Parliament. I know the present Silk Board has not got a single Member of Parliament in the Executive Committee. This Committee has been functioning for more than a year now. It may be quite possible that as the majority of the Members of the Board are not Members of Parliament. they may not choose to select a Member of Parliament in the Standing Committee. Therefore, there should be some rule or something to the effect that at least one Member of Parliament should be a Member of the Executive Committee of the Board.

Then. I would also submit that if this Board is really going to function properly. there should be at least two or three sittings of the Board in the whole year. so that the Members may come and give their suggestions. In one sense the coir industry is more important than the silk industry. because the coir industry is now only beginning to grow. There is ample room in this country for expansion of the coir industry, and therefore, due weight should be given to the activities of this Board. and for that purpose, I submit. the Minister himself should preside over the Board meetings. In the Central Silk Board. a general meeting of the Board was called only this year in the month of November. Then it was adjourned to the 1st December. Then it has been adjourned again to 19th December. The plea is that the hon. Minister wants to be present at the meeting and as he will not be able to be present on the particular date, the meeting has to be adjourned till the 19th December. I quite welcome the idea of the Minister presiding over the Silk Board. I therefore want the Ministry to follow that example. In order to let the Minister take an active interest in the working of the Board, the Minister should be the Chairman of this Board.

Shri Karmarkar: I will be brief, and particularly so as there are not many new points brought out in the course of the debate. I am sorry my friend, Mr. Nayar, is absent just now. That is one of the reasons also why I shall be brief in dealing with the temperamental aspect of what he said.

We on this side of the House always take good care to see to it that we do not miss any important points arising out of the debate, but we also owe a duty to the House not to take its time to a longer extent than is absolutely necessary.

One point relevant I found in the observations of the hon. Member who so much complained over and over again that his points had been missed. That one point I briefly alluded to in the course of my reply earlier. And the point was he pointed out that our exports recently have fallen, and according to him the reason was that we did not try to push up these exports in a particular section of the world. I just referred to that in my earlier observations and said that so far as our exports are concerned, their destinations are not limited or controlled, and naturally we leave the question to the trade,—not only the trade here, but also the trade of the countries to which he referred. It is as much necessary for the importing countries to be anxious. Naturally, trade is always anxious, and if over a long period of time exports do not go to a particular country, the logical conclusion is that that particular country does not want that type of goods. But, this does not absolve the Government of all efforts possible to promote our exports in all directions. We have been trying to do that in the best manner possible.

In fact, the article he referred to was an article by way of analysis, and I am sure that, if for nothing else, for some information at least on which he based his arguments, he must be indebted to the article which he referred to. That mentions objectively the conditions in the various countries with a view that the concerned sections of the trade may benefit by it. For instance, one of the things it mentions is that in the United Kingdom there is no import duty on mats and mattings, but there are other factors, other material competing in the market. And we cannot complain with the world if the conditions are difficult. We have got to adjust ourselves to the situation and do the best that is possible in the situation. My hon. friend also knows that as compared with the last three years, both the value and the quantum of exports have gone down. We were afraid that it might continue to slide down. My hon. friend has given me a complement for carrying figures with me. I often have them with me, and it is rather discomforting to him, if I take out my figures, as soon as they are required, but I could not help the situation. Here are these figures. If during the 12 months from April 1950 to March 1951, our total value of exports was Rs. 7 crores and odd, in 1952-53, it was about Rs. 4 crores and odd. This is in respect of yarn. In respect of coir and coir products, if the value of exports in round figures was a little less than Rs. 11 crores in 1950-51, it was a little more than Rs. 7 crores in 1952-53.

Now, the reduction in the prices is naturally due to many causes beyond our control. Naturally, if a particular product is not required, then also the prices depreciate. If on account of the general fall in prices due to world conditions—which we do welcome in certain sectors, so far as our

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imports are concerned—the prices fall in respect of our exports also, we cannot complain about such a change. If my hon. friend cares to look into the figures for the last six months from April to September 1953, he will find that if in April 1953, the export of coir and coir products was of the order of 87,000 cwts., in September, the figure has progressively risen through 110,000 cwts. and 118,000 cwts. to 125,000 cwts. If in the present circumstances of today, in spite of depression, our exports have gone up, it is certainly encouraging. In terms of value also, our exports have gone up from Rs. 47 lakhs and odd in April 1953, to Rs. 67 lakhs in June, and to Rs. 62,85,000 in September. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the prices are not the same as they were, and that is precisely the reason why we should make greater efforts, firstly, for the proper development of this industry, and secondly for propagating exports. But certainly an unreasoned opposition to such a Bill as this, I should very respectfully add, is not one of the ways of promoting the coir industry itself. Ultimately, there are certain questions which have to be considered objectively. There are certain questions which form part of a platform. I have no complaints about parts of a platform, but when it comes purely to an economic measure like this, certainly, we have to view it objectively, whether under the circumstances prevailing, this industry ought to be controlled or not, whether a Board is necessary or not. My hon. friend is free to have his own estimates of these Boards, but we have another estimate and that is that these Boards are necessary. Naturally when any industry has to be controlled like the silk industry, we move with a little bit of caution. Now we feel that unless we take larger powers to control the industry, unless we vest the Board also with larger powers, the cause of the promotion of any particular industry will not be served. It is with that view that we have created this Board with fairly ample powers, reserving ample powers for Government themselves to be able to control the Board in its activities.

My hon. friend in a lighter vein referred to many Thomas's, and I hope he would not worry, if I add another Thomas to the whole category. I knew of two Thomas's who took a reasonable view. I knew also of the traditional Thomas, who was a doubting Thomas. But I wish to say this, with absolutely very great respect for my hon. friend, that I have to meet a Thomas, who, when the Bill was in its earlier stages said that some Board is better than no Board, and who at the end of the debate said that no Board is better than some Board. I have to meet such a Thomas yet. I am afraid my hon. friend was not just meaning that when he said, but he was rather laying emphasis on the point with a view to coaxing us to better efforts, rather than seriously laying down that no Board is better than some Board as provided for in this Bill; for, ultimately, I am quite sure that he is as anxious—though, of course, in another manner—about the coir industry, its development and the promotion of coir products, as anybody else. I am quite sure that though in the debate itself he alluded to considerations, which in my humble opinion, were rather irrelevant, for the purpose of this debate,—at least some of them were irrelevant—he is still as anxious as we, for the promotion and proper development of the coir industry and for the promotion of the exports. So far as his opinion is concerned, perhaps he belongs to that section which feels that it should never say a word about anything good that Government have done. I know there is a conventional section which believes that the moment they say anything good about what Government have done, that very moment Government will begin to sit back. But I am quite sure that when the hon. Member referred to these things, he was rather anxious that if any effort requires to be made for promotion of these exports in any direction of the world, then that effort should be made, and that all efforts for the proper promotion of the industry should not suffer from any laxity.

That is the rather very constructive meaning that I have been able to derive from the observations that he made.

Alluding to another point—my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar is happily present here now—which he made, I should like to say that we normally study the compliments given to us, naturally, with a little pleasure, but we study with particular care all that is said against us, and as is my usual practice, with reference to the observations falling from my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar, I carefully listened to the debate on the last occasion, and I had a note made of the points he had made. After he complained now also, I again referred to my notes, and I found that he has made precisely the same points so that I have no fresh points to answer. In fact, I should be abusing the liberties given to me by this House, if I were to go on controverting every little observation that he has made.

There was also another point that was made by my esteemed friend here from West Bengal and my esteemed old colleague—not old in the usual way, but old because he has been my colleague for a long time—Shri R. K. Chaudhuri. My hon. friend Shri R. K. Chaudhuri referred to Assam. I would like to say that this is at present a regional question, and the House will appreciate that this is rather a pressing question in the areas of Travancore-Cochin, Malabar, and that region, where, as I said yesterday, this problem is of extremely great economic importance. The economic importance of this industry is rather very heavy in that area. But I would be very happy, if owing to the efforts of my hon. friend Shri R. K. Chaudhuri Assam could be a little more active and people like my hon. friend get a little more active in that State. In Assam, as my hon. friend knows, land grows profuse crops, and that is one of the little difficulties why smaller industries are not coming up. There is not that amount of unemployed labour there, as is easily and superfluously available in Travancore-Cochin. I am quite sure that when Government put into operation this measure, they will have in view not only Travancore-Cochin and Malabar, but also any area where coconut fibre can be turned into useful products. My hon. friend stated yesterday that we should look towards Assam also. But we shall look about it later. and when I say that, it is only a question of relativity in time. Ultimately we want to take over the whole industry as early as possible, and first, of course, comes the area which is very much giving us cause for anxiety, and is causing concern to all who are interested in the economic well-being of that part. But still, so far as the operation of the Bill is concerned, we have in our purview, the development of the coir industry as a whole, whether it is Ratnagiri, or West Bengal or Assam. But that does not mean that in order to have an industry prospering in Assam, there shoud be an Assamese Member in the Board: if two Ministers are here, who are able to look after the coir industry as a whole, even though they do not belong to Assam, I think it follows that an Assamese Member is not necessary.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I never said that.

Shri Karmarkar: You never said that. I am on the point that we cannot always satisfy the regional requirements, in the nominations to our Boards. If sometimes, it does happen that from a particular region, a Member is not nominated, it should not be misunderstood to mean that Government are less anxious about that particular area.

I have almost done, for there are no more real points for which I should take the time of the House. We are concerned with the working of the Board. I know some reference was made to keeping out undesirable

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elements. There are so many undesirable elements, speculators, people who profiteer, etc. But there is a small element—I would not say undesirable element, but a very difficult element—which even in the case of measures which are good for the country beyond all reasonable doubt, still obstructs the work of the normal operation of Government's measures, which, it is very obvious on the very face of it, lead to the good of the country. I do not refer to any other undesirable element though there is certainly a section of that element in our country. So, we have to take care to see that we bring to the people the usefulness of the measure.

With these words, I appreciate very much the general tenor of the debate, including the rather carping observations my hon. friend made, which smelt of a little strong pepper—I should tell my hon. friend that I am a lover of pepper and very strong chillies—and also the other mild types of observations that he made, though in my humble opinion, they were not very relevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS (DECLARATION OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to amend the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very brief and more or less routine Bill which seeks to amend the list of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains. As the House is aware, article 246 of the Constitution gives to Parliament exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule. Item 67 of this Union List I of the Seventh Schedule deals with this subject which is under discussion here and for which I have moved this Bill. According to this, the Government must obtain the prior sanction of Parliament to declare any monument or historical remains and sites as objects of national importance and each historical monument or site which is to come under Government protection and care must receive the sanction of this Parliament. That is why this Bill is before the House.

This amendment Bill was first moved in the Council of States and since then Government have given consideration to some more monuments and sites and amendments to this effect are also before us. I have already given notice of these amendments and they will also be moved in due course. In the very nature of things, such a work of investigation and examination has become a continuous process. It has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that further additions to the Schedule to the 1951 Act are to be made due to the fact that some more monuments, sites and remains have to be declared as of national importance, and they always are under examination. Therefore, I hope, Sir, that this brief Bill will not take much of our time and the amendments that have been tabled will be dealt with summarily. With your permission, I will move the amendments also notice of which has been given by the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Later on.

Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to amend the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration."

सेठ गोविन्द दास : (मंडला—जबलपुर दक्षिण) जहां तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि इससे किसी को विरोध नहीं हो सकता। परन्तु यह विधेयक जिस प्रकार से यहां पर लाया गया है और इस में जो इतने अधिक सुधार पेश किये हैं, उसके कारण इसमें एक सैद्धान्तिक प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है। यह देश बहुत बड़ा देश है। और इस देश का इतिहास भी बहुत पुराना इतिहास है। इस देश में ऐसे अनेक स्थल हैं कि जिनकी रक्षा होना नितन्त आवश्यक है, और इसी लिये हमने देखा कि इस विधेयक के आने के बाद यहां पर इतने सुधार शिड्यूल में रखे गये। जहां तक मुझे याद है, हमारे वर्तमान संविधान के पास होने के पहले इस प्रकार के यदि कोई ऐतिहासिक स्थान रहते थे तो उनको सरकार अपनी रक्षा में एक विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा ले सकती थी। मैं चाहता हूं कि फिर से इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो सके कि जिसमें हमको बार बार इस प्रकार के विधेयक भिन्न भिन्न ऐतिहासिक स्थानों के लिये न लाने पड़ें। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि हमारे संविधान की एक धारा इस प्रकार की है कि जिसके कारण सरकार किसी विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा इस प्रकार के कोई ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को अपनी रक्षा में नहीं ले सकती। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस समय हमने संविधान स्वीकार किया उस समय इतनी अधिक बातें हमारे सामने थीं क इस प्रकार की बातों की ओर हम अधिक ध्यान नहीं दे सके। मुझे यह भी मालूम हुआ कि वर्तमान संविधान के रहते हुए भी, कुछ लोगों का यह मत है कि, इस विधेयक में इस प्रकार का सुधार किया जा सकता है कि जितने भी ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थान हैं उनको एक विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा रक्षा में लिया जा सके। मैं कोई वकील नहीं हूं और मैं नहीं जानता कि यह दोनों मत, एक यह कि हम अपने संविधान को वर्तमान अवस्था में रखते हुए इस प्रकार के ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को अपनी रक्षा में नहीं ले सकते, और दूसरा यह कि वर्तमान संविधान के रहते हुए भी इस प्रकार के स्थान रक्षा में लिये जा सकते हैं, जो प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं, इनमें से कौनसा मत ठीक है। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि इस प्रकार के स्थान वर्तमान संविधान के रहते हुए सुरक्षा में नहीं लिये जा सकते तो संविधान में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। संविधान में जब और भी अनेक परिवर्तन होने की आवश्यकता हमें जान पड़ती है, तो इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन भी होना चाहिए, नहीं तो समय समय पर इस प्रकार के विधेयक हमारे सामने आयेंगे और उनमें लोक सभा का बहुत सा समय जायगा। जैसा मैंने अभी आपसे निवेदन किया, यह बहुत पुराना देश है और इस में बहुत ऐतिहासिक स्थान हैं और इनकी सूची शैतान के आंत के सदृश्य लम्बी होती जाती है। मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि यदि वर्तमान संविधान के रहते हुए भी किसी विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा ऐसे स्थानों को रक्षा में लिया जा सके तो इस विधेयक में ऐसा परिवर्तन किया जाय। यदि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता तो संविधान में ऐसा परिवर्तन किया जाय कि सरकार की विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा जिन स्थानों को उचित समझा जाय उनको रक्षा में लिया जाय

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

और इनके लिये बार बार इस प्रकार के विधेयक इस लोक सभा में लाने की जरूरत न पड़े। मैं इस विधेयक का तो समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन मैं इस के साथ यह निवेदन अवश्य कर देना चाहता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. R. K. Chaudhuri.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): He is himself an ancient monument.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Of national importance.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): I shall not be surprised if some day my hon. friend brings in a motion to put me in a museum.

Shri Gadgil: I am willing to oblige you even now.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I think he would make a very good specimen. (*Interruptions*)

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Sir, I do not know if the hon. Minister is aware that Assam is a very ancient country. It used to be known in the past as 'Asam'. The name 'Assam' has been given by the British people. It was 'Asam' before which means that this country is unequalled by any other country in this world.

Shri Gadgil: And so it is.

श्री आर० के० चौधरी : इसके समान कोई और देश नहीं है, इसके बराबर नहीं है। लेकिन इसके आगे का नाम था कामरूप और पश्चिम के आदमी इसको कामरूप कमख्या कहते थे ।

That is the way in which this country was known. What is most deplorable and what would be the most relevant matter in this Bill is that even the road, which is made of huge stones, of about a mile in those early days of Mahabharata period about three thousand years ago is being entirely ......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mahabharata is 5000 years old.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I am not very correct in dates. Whatever it is, it was mentioned in the Mahabharata about six thousand years ago. No attention has been paid to that road which is about a mile long. That road was built, according to the story of Mahabharata, in a single night. It would be incomprehensible to the engineers of today. It so happened that King Narakasura had sent his troops to Kurukshetra to fight on the side of the Kauravas, on the losing side—just as I am now fighting a losing cause; ours is a habit for fighting for lost causes—and then this road was built, because the Devi said 'If you build this in a single night, then you shall get the boon which you pray for'. And it was nearly completed in a single night.

Sir, joke apart, I would say seriously, that the people—Hindus from all parts of India and even non-Hindus—go and visit the Kamakhya temple, and this road is one which should be carefully preserved and improved, if possible. I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. It is very regrettable to find that in all the declarations of ancient places, of things of national importance of that kind, there is not a single mention either in the present Bill or in the Bill of 1951 about any place of importance in Assam. That is the place full of importance so far as the ancient relics are concerned. But there is no mention of it in the 1951 Act or in this Bill. So, I think the hon. Minister will pardon me if I refer to a few instances of such ancient monuments of that kind which have been entirely neglected. Before I do so, I should like to tell the House that no attempt at excavation of archaeological sites has at all been attempted in that province up till now. Excavations have been done in various places where important finds were made but no attempt has been made to make any kind of excavation in the province of Assam. Is it not regrettable, Sir?

Shri Gadgil: Is there anything down below?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: There are lots of things down below, more things than you see on the surface there. In the museums and other places you will find a lot of things from Assam. They are all the things which have been collected from private individuals. No attempt has been made by Government to recover anything from underground. Even near the Kamakhya Hill, you will find a spring which private enterprise tried for some time to preserve. The House probably knows that Assam was never brought under the conquest of the Moghuls. The Moghuls and Pathans had made 14 attempts to conquer Assam, but they failed to make any conquest. Even during the brief sojourn, there were some inscriptions made by the Moghuls in the place where the hill road to Kamakhya starts. This is only three miles from the town and on a tarred road. But, no Government officer or no searcher of old finds goes there. Seventeen miles from that place there is a tank of very ancient origin, but no attention has been paid to the preservation of that. I can cite hundreds of instances. Even from the Muslim point of view, there is a place of interest, a sacred place 15 Miles off Gauhati. It was built during the brief sojourn of the Moghuls there and that is known as Duamakka and nothing has been done so far to have a road for the pilgrims to go there. I can multiply instances like this; in every nook and corner you will find a place of ancient importance. Nothing has been done by Government to preserve them. I can understand the British Government before 1947 being indifferent to it; but, I cannot, for a moment understand why our national government should be so apathetic to Assam.

In the district of Shibsagar which was the capital of the Ahamdans there is a subterranean path......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to say that this history of Assam is interesting. There may be a number of monuments. I went the other day to Madhya Bharat. Almost every mile can speak of history dating back to the Mahabharata period, sometimes to the Rig Veda period. We have got a few monuments to be added to the list. Can we now go on with a list of the monuments that should be included, in which case it will become an endless affair? Hon. Members must write to the Government and try to get them also included. Under these circumstances, let us confine ourselves to things in general.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: He has not come forward with any specific suggestions. I might inform him that there are 59 monuments already in Assam which have been declared to be so.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Will you kindly mention one or two?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will refer him to the 1904 Act.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: In those days of the British Government the department was not an organised department. Now it is organised. I challenge the hon. Minister to say that a single excavation has been done so far.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It has not been done lately unfortunately.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: You find fault with me, Sir, for mentioning this glaring omission.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): There was some excavation in the Khasi hills when you were a Minister in the charge of the department.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not one hon. Member address another hon. Member.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

What is the good of stating all this here in this House. If the hon. Member had taken this into his head earlier he could have made additions here.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I will sit down, Sir. But, I will mention this, that instead of feeling sorry for this glaring omission the hon. Minister is exulting over it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon. Member is always cheerful.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I will confine myself to certain general observations which I feel are really important to consider when we are having this Bill before us. I was not surprised, Sir, that my friend the Deputy Minister made very short speech, suggesting that it was merely a technical matter and that much time of the House should not be spent over a consideration of this Bill. I take it, Sir, that it is only one instance of the step-motherly attitude of the Government towards archaeology. I think, Sir, that this is a very serious act of omission and commission on the part of our Government because, if we try to examine our ancient legacy, perhaps I should say our archaeology comes first. It may be that some of us might think that the gift of India to the world is the gift of philosophy. But, I am sure if we have eyes in our heads we can see these stupendous piles which confront us in so many places. At least I for one am convinced that architecture is the greatest thing that we have got as the legacy of our country's civilisation. But this Bill, Sir, is one instance of how in a most cavalierish fashion the Government proceeds. I know that there are certain difficulties; as far as the Constitution is concerned it requires certain things to be done and so on and so forth. But, I wanted the Government to come forward with a definite and positive scheme in regard to the ways and means which it is going to adopt about the maintenance of our ancient and historic monuments and archaeological sites and remains. As far as the Bill goes the only silver lining in the cloud I have been able to find is in the amendment of which notice has been given by my friend Shri Gadgil where he says that authority should be given to declare ancient monuments etc. to be of national importance to the Government, because, Sir, I do not understand how Government can go on from time to time with schedules amended overnight so to speak. Only last night or perhaps this morning we were sent this document by the hon. Deputy Minister. It said that there would be certain changes in the schedules that had been presented to us already......

Shri Gadgil: That is the casualty list......

4 P.M.

......because the recognition of certain places of national importance should be withdrawn in some cases and certain other places have to be added to the list of places of national importance. This is the kind of way in which things are done. I do not know why it should be left to us, laymen, Members of Parliament who are not always in a position to assess the relative merits, national or local, of the archaeological remains—why it should be left to us to make, as the thing comes to our head at the moment, certain suggestions in regard to the character and the list of monuments in this schedule. On the contrary, I should say that there ought to be a definite plan, under which the Archaeological Department—under the guidance of an expert committee if that be necessary to be appointed—should get up lists of places of national importance and local importance after a real inspection of the different areas in our country.

I accused our Archæological Department of inability to pursue this task properly. I know that the officers of the Archaeological Department are not so much to blame, because the Government does not give them any money to go round the country and do their job properly. Only the other day, in Orissa they have discovered certain statues, large and monumental statues. One is said to be a statue of Vishnu. It is almost as large, but not quite as large, as the famous statue in Sravan Belgola. It was lying on the ground. It was lying in the forest. It was discovered by accident. In our country,—as you, Sir, found in your tour of Madhya Pradesh—there are so many areas which ought to be visited assiduously by our archæological officers. As I said, I do not blame them, because they have not got the money; they have not got the staff, and they have not got the equipment. And further, for a long time our Archæological Department was pursuing methods of excavation which it has been discovered later were rather dangerous to the remains, and that kind of excavation had better not be pursued. That is the way in which the Archæological Department's work has been conducted so far. That is why I say, it is necessary for Government to come forward with a very positive scheme and ask Parliament for money. I ask the Government to come forward and say that for archæology they are going to spend a great deal more money than they have spent so far.

I find, Sir, that the money spent on archæology in 1952-53 was Rs. 38·54 lakhs. The original estimate in the budget amounted to Rs. 44 lakhs; it was reduced to Rs. 38·54 lakhs. It is amazing. This morning we had a question about an iron and steel plant to be set up in the near future. With a German combine we are going to have a contract and that contract means that we are going to spend Rs. 75 crores. I mention this because Mr. J. R. D. Tata had told a meeting of his shareholders recently that he could produce 5,00,000 tons of iron and steel at a cost of about Rs. 40 crores and he was suggesting that perhaps there could be an economy effected in regard to this iron and steel transaction to the extent of nearly Rs. 35 crores. I do not know the exact position, but the fact of the matter is that we do not think of crores and crores of rupees being poured down the drain, particularly in regard to so many river valley projects about which the Estimates Committee and other organisations have made very caustic observations, and Government does not bat an eyelid as far as expenditure of money is concerned for those projects in tens of millions, but when it comes to archæology, Government cuts down the original estimate of Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 38·54 lakhs. We find that, for example, only Rs. 5·05 lakhs were given for the maintenance of monuments in Part B States. Now, the princely States, when they were in existence used to spend four or five times that amount in their own individual States. (*An Hon. Member*: Ten times.) I bring it before Government as a challenge. Why should that be so? We know that the princely order is absolutely outmoded. We have no patience for the princely order, but if the princely order in this country could have that much consideration for the archæological treasures of our country, why should the Government of this country, which prides itself on being called a National Government and all that sort of rot,—why should this Government behave in regard to our archæological treasures in this niggardly fashion? But that is what is happening.

I remember that in the other place a member of the Mayurbhanj house complained that after the integration of the States, the library of Mayurbhanj raj containing 1000 Sanskrit palm-leaf manuscripts was burnt down after the Government had taken that State over, and he brought it as a charge against Government that real care was not taken of this library. This is only one instance of how things are done. I would ask you to question anybody who has been to Ellora or Ajanta in recent years and also who has been there some years

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previously when the Nizam's Government was in charge and ask him about his impression. Right or wrong—I do not know; the report is current that today Ellora and Ajanta are not looked after even as well as they used to be by the Nizam's Government. I am not in a position to vouch for this statement, but this report is there. It is made by people in whose responsibility we have very great reason to put our credence.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is utterly wrong.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I visited Ajanta and Ellora recently and I must say that the impression that was left upon our minds was this—not that they were in neglect, but rather I was told that they are now attracting more tourists and they are in much finer shape than they were ever before. I visited them only last December.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): But what is the point?

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): That he went to Ajanta : that is the point.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am very happy that my friend went to Ajanta, but the fact remains that as far as our archæological treasures are concerned, they are not being looked after with that much care which it is our duty to show towards them, and that is why somebody remarked in the other place that Curzon in 1904 had more reverence for our antiquities than most of us in Swadeshi India have. This is the kind of statement which was made in the other place. It is on record.

I want to ask the Deputy Minister as to what plans he is making regarding an integration of the knowledge which we are acquiring in the maintenance of these archæological monuments and sites and remains, and it is there that I would like to ask him what is being done regarding keeping up a liaison with the Archæological Department of Pakistan. I say so, because—whatever might have happened lately in regard to the State structure of India—our country is one, our culture is one, our traditions have one uniform origin. As far as the most ancient part of our history is concerned, we know it is the period of the Indus Valley Civilisation, as far as our present knowledge goes. Now, Mohanjodaro and Harappa are both in Pakistan. In India also there are certain places like Bikaner, like Himachal Pradesh, like areas of Rajasthan, which also can give us a lot of relics in regard to the Indus Valley Civilisation. I want to know what is being done in order to pursue further research into the Indus Valley Civilisation and what is being done in order to keep up a liaison with the Archæological Department of Pakistan. I do not know what they are doing on that side, but I saw a book published under the auspices of the Pakistan Archæological Department, edited by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler—5000 Years of Art in Pakistan Naturally, it is necessary for us to have some sort of liaison, because our tradition is one; our culture is one; and therefore, as far as our past is concerned, we should try to reconstruct it as well as we can possibly do.

In regard to certain other points also, I would like to know more about what is being done. I am sorry I miss the presence of the father of the House, Mr. B. Das, but I remember him getting up several times to ask what happened to the recommendations which were made about the Konarak Temple. There was a committee appointed some time in 1949 or 1950, but it seems that its recommendations are not being implemented properly or if they are implemented, they are implemented with such protracted delay that actually the results are not very satisfactory. If the Konarak Temple, which as you all know is a gem of architecture, one of the loveliest which we have, if that temple is damaged, then that would be a tremendous calamity for our country. I would like also to know what is being done in regard to the excavations in Nalanda. I see that the Pataliputra University's Vice-Chancellor is sitting here. To Pataliputra, of course, we have given the go-by. Dr. Jayaswal tried to do something about it and after that, hardly anything was done by our Archæological Department. There again, I cannot blame the officers. They have not got the money. Maulana Saheb is not here. He says, *jeb khali hai*—there is no money in my pocket. This is the kind of pretext that he puts forward. This is the kind of thing that is going on. A stop has to be put to it. The Nalanda excavations have stopped for some time; at least, that is the report. If I am wrong, I shall be very glad to be corrected. There are so many other places to which a reference may be made, say, about Kausambi. I think in Kausambi, there is a very promising area for investigation, but that investigation is not properly proceeding. What about Mahabalipuram? Are we undertaking really serious steps to preserve the *raths* of Mahabalipuram? Are we trying really to preserve these temples from the effects of the sea water? Have we any idea in regard to the transportation of these by hydraulic engineering methods—the buildings which are right on the sea—and put them backwards so that no harm is done to them. I don't think any ritual worship goes on there from day to day and there will be no religious susceptibilities in this respect. These are days when buildings can be transplanted and I say that these buildings are facing the danger of continuous damage over years from sea water and the effects of likely erosion and surely we must save these monuments.

I could refer to so many other instances where greater care ought to be taken and where further investigations should be taken in hand, but I am afraid I would not have the time to do so. I don't wish to take too much of the time of the House, but I am very serious on this point, because speaking as a communist, one belonging to a group of people who are accused of having no reverence for the past, I would say that that is a calumny. We do not accept such accusations which are completely out of tune with the real facts. I would tell you that in the magazine *Peoples China*—you may happen to read it, it is available in Parliament Library—you will find that a large number of expeditions have been made to many of their old sites and they have discovered certain hills which are sculpted almost in the same style as our Ellora and they are popularising this matter, because they know that if they are going to build the future, they have to think of the past. The past, present and the future are all linked up in a golden thread and it is necessary for us to understand our past and appreciate the treasures of the past and find out what exactly our civilisation was in the past. As Indians, we are so proud that we have wonderful archæological traditions, unparalleled in the history of civilisation. As compared to the Indian examples of architecture, and sculpture, the Chinese or any other people cannot claim anything greater or even equal in artistic quality and excellence. Here is something of the great achievement of our people, but this achievement is now being lost sight of, because our Government is not taking any precautions regarding the maintenance of these archæological remains.

I shall refer to one other matter which is agitating the minds of many people in this country at the present time and that is in regard to the Nagarjunikonda remains. I happened to attend the other day a meeting of the Central Board of Archæology as a nominee of this House. I think it is my duty to refer to the Nandikonda project, which is absolutely essential to the welfare of the Andhra Desa. I am told that this project has been held up because there is a danger of Nagarjunikonda remains being washed away if the Nandikonda

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project is allowed to proceed. So there is a kind of stalemate and the Archæological Department says "we note with great dismay that this has happened, but we cannot stop it." A suggestion has been made that perhaps those remains which have been found in this place should be collected and put in a museum as the site may be washed away. Archæologically speaking, if you want a museum which includes the relics found in a particular place, the museum should be situated in that very place; that is an elementary archæological rule. Besides a number of relics that have been found there, the discovery of a wharf is most important as far as Indian archæology is concerned. I do not think we have many other similar extant instances of a wharf and this would help us to find out something about Greater India and about our contact with further Asia. Therefore, Nagarjunikonda is very important as a treasure of this country—it is so not only on account of the memory of Acharya Nagarjuna, but also the remains of the civilisation of his times. Let us not take a frivolous view of the matter. The Central Board of Archæology was told by people high-up in the Education Ministry that if only the Finance Ministry loosens its purse-strings to a certain extent and spends a little more money, certain modifications might be made in the Nandikonda project so that the Nandikonda scheme could go ahead without delay and at the same time the Nagarjunikonda remains might remain untouched. Both these things are very important and one should not suffer at the cost of the other. Let us spend some more money on the Nandikonda project so that Andhra Desha can get whatever good emerges out of it, but at the same time the Nagarjunikonda remains are not damaged in the way it has already begun to be damaged. If I had my way, I would tell the Deputy Minister to go up to the Prime Minister and say "This can't happen. How can our treasure in Nagarjunikonda be allowed to be washed away? It is a slander on our people's sense of values." I think this matter should be taken up at the highest possible level and I ask that Government is in a position, before we pass this legislation, to say something about it.

I would then mention only two other small points which relate to treasures taken out of our country by foreigners. I know, Sir, at the present moment there are some restrictions as far as the export of artistic treasures is concerned, but there are many of the artistic treasures which are already abroad and which have been taken away from our country. I don't see why we should not negotiate with foreign governments to get back those treasures. We know that there are so many good things which belong to our country in the British Museum and so many good things, for example, in the Boston Museum in the U.S.A. Should we not use our good offices with at least the Commonwealth which, we are always told here, is such a wonderful organisation. Should we not try to have some kind of negotiation with the British Government regarding the return to this country of her own treasures? That is most important. Why should we not also use our good offices with the American Government, with which my friends on the other side are so very friendly, in regard to the return of our treasures from Boston and other museums and make them disgorge our treasure in their public and semi-public collections. I want some kind of assurance in the matter.

There is another point and that is in regard to certain relics which are still here—all over the place—statues of British Viceroys and Commanders-in-Chief and that kind of thing. They are found for example, in Rashtrapati Bhavan where I happened to go for listening to some music.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: These may be sent in exchange for the return of our antique treasures.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: A very sensible suggestion. In Rashtrapati Bhavan I saw an array of paintings and statuettes which were only illustrations of our shame—a shame which we have not succeeded in effacing. Let us do something about it now. So far as the Archæological Department is concerned, let an assurance be given to Parliament that this calumny would be effaced as soon as possible.

I shall conclude by saying that archæology is a matter of the greatest national importance and that if we are going to build our future, we have to enthuse our people and they will really be enthusiastic when they know how great the country has been in the past and how much greater she can be in the future. That is why archæological excavations, maintenance of archæological sites and remains are of such great national importance. That is why I suggest that there ought to be a positive plan for further exploration, for the kind of discovery which has been made in Orissa lately cannot be an accidental phenomenon. Let money be found for this and let the Government come forward with a positive plan and I can say, at least on behalf of a very large part of the Opposition, if not for the entire Opposition, we shall certainly vote larger grants of money with pleasure.

Shri Gadgil: So far as the form of this Bill is concerned, I have already given notice of an amendment which will enable the Government by mere notification in the Government gazette to declare what are ancient monuments, or archaeological sites or remains.

The first Act in this connection was passed in the year 1904. Before that things of interest, historical interest, were more or less looked after by the various Provincial Government. Whatever Lord Curzon may have done in the sphere of politics, he did one good thing, Sir, and that was: he took great interest in ancient monuments and historical remains with the result that a new Department was constituted and the Act of 1904 was passed.

When the Constitution was passed in 1950 the subject of protection of ancient monuments and historical sites was reserved for the Union by List I, item No. 67 and it was laid down that only a law passed by Parliament can declare what is or what is not of national importance. Now this is a very curious thing. As you will find, Sir, there are so many amendments and I do not know how many site and remains or monuments have been recommended by the various members in the form of their amendments for being included in the Schedule. Now this is a thing which cannot, with fairness, be dealt with in Parliament at all. If you are to judge each thing by its history, by its sculpture, by its architecture it will be difficult, for most of us are not connoisseurs; but at the same time, it is necessary that Government must have an adequate and competent machinery to do this. And when I find my esteemed friend Shri Hiren Mukerjee taking keen interest in this, and very rightly, I should welcome the Government to come with a definite proposal to improve the working of the Archaeological Department on a long term programme and any grant that Government may desire for giving effect to that programme will be accepted by this House.

But at the same time, the proposition that every little piece because it has been built some centuries ago should be protected or preserved is one which is too tall and which I do not think any reasonable man will accept. What I would lay down as a test is, that whatever is outstanding importance from the point of view of architecture or history or sculpture or religion, or even from the point of view of religion only, those things should be preserved and protected.

[Shri Gadgil]

Now there is another question for us to consider: whether the activities of this Department should be confined only to the preservation and protection of these things, or should the activities extend to recreating certain things, not in the modern fashion. but in the same old way, and in the same old style with which the original thing was built. Now, Sir, I have some experience of this, because I am one of the trustees of the Somnath Temple. When the Junagadh business was over and I and Sardar went to Viraval and from there to Somnath, we found the temple, one of the biggest pieces of architecture, in ruins. A decision was taken that this should be rebuilt and reconstructed. Then in the course of discussion with the authorities of the Archæological Department the question arose whether it should be preserved and protected as it was with a repair here and a repair there, or it should be rebuilt in the old style. There was a feeling that it was not possible to rebuild it in the old style, because nobody knew those things. Fortunately for us, even now, there are communities whose business is only to build temples and nothing else and one of such communities is the Sompura community. One of them is an engineer. We consulted him and he said: "This temple is of this particular variety." And he produced a big book in which there were specimens of 120 styles of temples. He told us that if we dig here you will find this *kund;* if you dig there you will find this sort of staircase. We actually did and he was correct. Now the Trust has decided to build the temple completely in the old style, not in a modern way.

Therefore, I wish that the activities of this Department should expand and should not merely be confined to preservation and protection, especially when we find that some of the pieces of art like the temples at Konarak, at Bhuvaneshwar and several temples down South are matters of great pride for us and it would be really doing a distinct disservice not only to this generation but to generations that are still to follow us not to preserve them: not only to protect them but if possible to effect repairs or even rebuild in the same old style with the same spirit of pride and inspiration.

Very recently, Sir, I had an occasion to visit Dwaraka, one of the finest temples built in the tenth century. The moment its jurisdiction was transferred from the Maharaja of Gaekwar to the Bombay State there were no funds available even for its normal repairs. While it was under the regime of the Gaekwar every year some allotment was made and some repairs one could find. But for the last five or six years nothing is being done. I had the honour of writing both to the Chief Minister of Bombay and also to Maulana Sahib. He has promised to look into it.

The point I was making was that apart from places of architectural beauty, there are places round which historical traditions have grown up and they are sources of inspiration for our men in the present as well as in future. Now you might go and say: here is the place where Christ was crucified. There is nothing there present except a tablet. But the very fact that that place is identified to be of importance brings thousands of pilgrims to that place and inspires millions of people. If we are to live as a great nation with tradition, a noble tradition at that, it is necessary that things which have been handed down, things round which the web of history has been woven, things which have become part and parcel of our life and daily traditions which affect our life and being, it should be the duty of Government to preserve them—not only to preserve them but do something more. I therefore desire to express one thing very clearly, one that has already been expressed by Shri Mukerjee, that so far as the policy of this patircular Department is con-

·erned the time has now come when it should not be treated in a left-handed manner, as he said, but should be treated as a matter which has very intensely to do with our civilisation and culture, and with our education too. Therefore, so far as the policy is concerned this is what I have to say.

So far as the form of the Bill is concerned I have already given notice of the amendment. It may be said that there is some constitutional difficulty. I do not want to anticipate what the hon. the Law Minister may say. I had some discussion with him. My own humble view is that the wording as it is, namely, "by law declared to be of national importance" does justify delegation of power. Now, in what respect that power is to be delegated is really for this House to agree to; because in many important things this House may not like to delegate any power to the executive. But this is such a matter in which if the House delegates the power to the executive government of the day, nothing is lost but many things are gained. For preparing a little Bill even of one clause it goes through several Ministries, just as a man is born after going through 84 million *yonis*. Similarly it goes through several places, the Law Minister, drafting, this, that and the other. Then it is introduced. And then amendments are moved. Even the smallest Bill must be costing Government not less than Rs. 5,000 just as a little question costs about Rs. 100. This little thing will come every year. The excavations are going on continually. We are looking more to the past than to the future. We are excavating history rather than making it. We are looking more to our memory than to our vision. Let us at the same time cut down our expenditure and proceed systematically and in such a manner as not to waste the time of this House, for that time is required for better purposes, for something which deals directly with the life and activity of this country.

Sir, about the constitutional aspect I shall speak when I move my amendment.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary to call so many hon. Members on this? I have no objection. Until closure is asked for, I will go on calling every hon. Member. I would only request hon. Members to confine themselves to individual cases which have been brought in the list. There may be many other things. But they can make general observations. Bearing this in mind they may speak. I am sure they would do so even without my suggestion; I am only reminding them of what they will naturally do. Ten minutes each.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Sir, I would not have stood up but for the fact that I have given notice of an amendment and that I represent a constituency which is full of historical monuments, which is India's history for two centuries, which has preserved the culture of India; and on account of the fights that we have given in that part of the country we are alive today and able to give vent to our feelings of our civilisation and culture. Coming from that part of the country...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is that part?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I come from Chittor. I represent the Chittor constituency in this House and I am proud I come from that part.

Shri S. S. More: That is why he is always in a fighting mood, Sir.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Fighting mood is always given to the Peasants and Workers Party.

Sir, the words that have come today from two such opposite persons as Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Gadgil gladden our heart that we are still talking of culture and civilisation of our country and hope that we pursue these very sentiments as we go further.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

It is true that the Archæological Department sometimes wakes up, sometimes but not always. We go to these places which are protected monuments, about Delhi, Agra, and we find so many chaprassis, assistants, curators posted there. Everything looks clean and neat. All these buildings are well looked after. The Taj Mahal is preserved in its ancient splendour. The beautiful garden is there. But when it is a question of any monument in Chittor being preserved, not one man is posted for preserving those monuments. We took over those monuments, the whole of the Fort of Chittor, in the year 1951. Yet we have done absolutely nothing there, so much so that we have permitted sacrilege of Hindu temples in that place. Very recently Mr. Chatterjee and I had an occasion of visiting Chittorgarh and we found in the Sas Bahu temple where a natural spring falls on the Siva Lingam a Mahomedan was washing his feet over the Siva Lingam. Because, now the Maharaja is no longer there and we have a secular State. This protection of monuments is there but there is nobody to look after that temple. We cannot protect this temple from even desecration, what to talk of its preservation.

Mr. Gadgil has suggested that we might amend this law. I do not want to speak from the legalistic point of view, but I find that this amendment will come into conflict with the provision of the Constitution.

[SHRI PATASKAR *in the Chair*]

Apart from that, is this Government which is not able to open its eyes or its ears by so much shouting and so much show, going to wake up of its own and declare that this monument is to be protected? My amendment was given in the last session also and it is before the Government for a long time. It has been repeated today according to the law. But the Government has not yet come forward and the hon. Minister has not yet suggested that these amendments will be accepted. Why these amendments are not being accepted or why Government do not come forward and say that they will be accepted, passes one's comprehension. A full list of all the locations is given. The curators are already there. I had a consultation with the curator at Udaipur and with a professor of History, a man who was on the Historical Records Commisson. I had consulted everybody. And it is after consultation with such people that the list was prepared. And yet Government has not found out whether or not it will accept the amendments moved by me.

The same is the position about the amendments moved by the other Members. Perhaps, the hon. Ministers do not get opportunities or have not the time to go to all these places. An amendment has been given notice of by my hon. friend Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta about Jawar being declared an ancient monument. Most of you have not gone to Jawar. Even if you are not interested in the historical associations of Jawar, even if you are not interested in the archæological finds of Jawar, still it is a place, perhaps the only place in India where silver is produced. It is a big mineral producing centre. Apart from that, you can see wonderful things. I would ask you, instead of going to Kashmir to enjoy, instead of going to the other hills stations,—I would ask the Government to negotiate with Members to go and visit Jawar. What is the beauty there? You will find that the walls...

Mr. Chairman: May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that we are discussing archæological monuments: not beautiful places.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Jawar is an archæological find. I am glad that the Chair has drawn my attention to this. Jawar has been included in an amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Archaeological monument, is the subject matter of the discussion.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am talking of archaeological monuments. Jawar town is one of the unique things in the whole world. Generally you will find that houses all over India or any part of the world are built with brick, mortar and stones. What is the building material here? Crucibles. It will be wonderful for you to see that all the walls of all the houses in the whole of the deserted town of Jawar are built of crucibles and crucibles alone.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Government also is in a crucible; that is the trouble.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is why I say, examine yourself and spend some more money; don't be stingy in this matter. You are going to spend 38 lakhs for preserving these monuments whereas even the Maharana used to spend about 5 lakhs single-handed only in Mewar; what to talk of Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Dholpur and all these States in Rajasthan. I would therefore urge that if you go through the list that I have submitted along with that submitted by my hon. friend Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta, you will find that we are pressing for your attention to be concentrated on places like Chittor, Bijolian and Bhensrorgarh where all the fights with the Moghuls have taken place, where these monuments which we have enumerated are lying completely in a deserted and dilapidated condition. These have to be looked after. It is now six years since we have attained independence. It is now three years since the Union Government have taken over charge of these States. We have come into the Union Government. It is for the Union Government to look into these affairs and be not stingy about spending money. I would request that in the next year's Budget, provision should be made for at least 50 lakhs of rupees for preserving the monuments in Rajasthan alone, leaving aside those of the other States. With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas): From the Objects and Reasons of this Bill, it is clear that the Bill has been introduced in this House to add a few sites which are of national and historical importance. But, I find from the list that there are so many omissions and among these the most notable is the site of the Vikramshila University. I have no time to give an account of that for the information of the House It is a few miles from the place to which I belong. But, it is the most callous disregard and disinterestedness shown by the officials for the last so many years, which could not be brought before this House, that I wish to place for the consideration of the Members and for drawing the attention of the Minister also.

For long, they have been misguiding this House and the Government regarding the Vikramshila University. A question was put in this House regarding this university and the reply of the Government was that it is being protected by the department. It was the most misleading information given by the Minister to hon. Members. They said that it is being protected. What are they protecting? Of all the areas where the Vikramshila University was located, the most important is the Bateshwar hill top. There is a mountain called Bateshwar hill and now eminent historians have found,—I shall quote some historians just now—that the site of the Vikramshila University lies not only round the Bateshwar hill, but also on the hill top. These gentlemen who visited the area said, we will protect it, we are protecting it, and we are proposing to protect it I will show either they were blind because they could not see things, or they were dumb because they could not explain their difficulty or deaf because they could not hear.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: All the three together or alternately?

Shri Bhagwat Jha: One fine morning we were told—it was communicated to us—that it is not possible to protect the Bateshwar hill top because it is not of national importance. They were protecting the ground. I will specially draw the attention of the House to the fact that they are protecting the ground up to 300 feet of the Bateshwar hill top, but not the top. They say that the site of the university is up to this and not further.

In the mean time, something had happened and a Bengal company came in to excavate on the hill top. After that the idea changed. The Bengal company, I am told are more expert regarding monuments and historical things. They are a greater authority than Shri Mazumdar and N. L. De, the greater historians. We were told that it is being excavated by the Bengal company. The people were greatly agitated and a *samiti* was set up in the area and Shri L. K. Mishra. the great historian was the Secretary. We had to undertake a lot of litigation and under section 144 many persons were charged. We had to spend a lot of money. We went from house to house to collect money to fight all this litigation. We had no money like the Bengal Company. All our money was voluntarily contributed by the poor villagers around the area in whom we tried to rouse interest regarding history. We fought all that litigation. Then, they stopped. Once again they started. Regarding this most important site of the Vikramshila University, these officials do not agree, do not admit, and do not interest themselves to see the things. They have got plenty of money to protect this area or that containing statues of Hardinge, Irwin. Queen, Englishmen or Victoria which remind us of their atrocities, tales of woes and tragedies that have enacted against the Indian freedom movement. But, they have reached the conclusion to protect the Bateshwar hill top, which is nothing less than the seat of the Vikramshila university. I shall put a few questions. Is it not a fact that the report of Shri Krishna Dev, Superintendent, Archæological Department, Patna, who carried out these excavations, supports the ancientness of these remains and shows that the structure of the Bateshwar hill top belongs to the Pala period, that it is the remains of a vast tower, that a spearhead was found in one, of the rooms exposed by the excavations, and that North Indian brown potteries were found in the excavations which anti-date the Christian era?

There are conflicting opinions regarding it by historians. Some said it belongs to the Pala period, some said it belongs to the Sena period, and some said it belongs to the Christian era, but the most important and established opinion is that it belongs to the Vikramshila University. All these were thrown to the winds, and it was said: "Well, it was a servant quarter of one Howard, some Englishman living there."

In support of my contention. I am quoting some historians. It was Mr. Mazumdar, the wellknown historian, who first said that these monuments belong to the Sena period. Then, I am quoting here the opinion of Mr. Aney, the then Governor. He said:

> "I have gone through some of those papers and I believe yourself and your Committee have given enough material for establishing that Bateshwarsthan and its surroundings represent the site of Vikramshila University, of which we read some glowing description in the accounts of Chinese travels."

Then, I am quoting from an article on Vikramshila published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member given an amendment?

Shri Bhagawat Jha: Yes. But if you want, I have no objection, I will sit down and speak on the amendment later.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will hear me. At the time of moving the amendment, he can speak extensively.

Shri Bhagwat Jha: If you so wish, then I will take my chance again, but it must be very clear that you will not rule me out then. So, I am finishing, and not taking more time on this assurance.

So, these facts clearly establish that, as given in my amendment, Bateshwar hill top should be included in the Vikramshila University. This is established not only by the surroundings there but by the facts which have been quoted by historians like Mr. Mazumdar and Mr. L. N. De and also the opinion of Mr. Aney, the then Governor of Bihar.

There is volume of correspondence which we have entered into with the Government of India. At one stage they admitted the fact. At the second stage they rejected the fact. All I have to put before the hon. Minister is this. If you are bringing a Bill in this House to add to the list of things of national importance, kindly see that you include this Vikramshila University which has been disregarded, which has been treated with a callous attitude and indifference by our officials. People in that area have fought since long with money, time and energy, but your friends who had been kind to visit the place could not tell us what are the difficulties in their way in finding out if it is an ancient mounment. These mounments have had the vitality to withstand the wear and tear of centuries, and they have shown that they want to exist on the earth as the remains of the Vikramshila University. Let them not further deteriorate on account of these officers who, sitting in their chairs, imagine that this is of historical importance and this is not.

I hope this will be taken into consideration.

डा० राम सुभाग सिह (शाहबाद दक्षिण): इस बिल के बारे में.........

Mr. Chairman: May I make a suggestion? There are so many hon. Members who want to speak, and there are archæological monuments almost all over India. So, if each Member confines himself to his point it would be much better.

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : मुझे इस बिल के बारे में केवल दो चीजें कहनी हैं। पहली चीज यह है कि जिन महाशय ने इस बिल को तैयार किया है, हालांकि यह बिल अप्रैल के महीने में पेश हुआ था लेकिन आज तक उन को नहीं मालूम कि इस में ऐतिहासिक गल्तियां हैं या नहीं। और जिस उद्देश्य से यह बिल पेश किया गया था उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होती है या नहीं।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस डिपाटमेंन्ट की ओर से जिन स्मारकों को संरक्षण में लिया गया है उनकी अच्छी तरह से रक्षा नहीं की जाती। इसके सबूत में मुझे एक चीज कहनी है। पहली चीज यह है कि एक प्रश्न के जवाब में इसी साल १६ सितम्बर को मौलाना आजाद साहब ने कहा था कि रोहतास किले में हरिश्चन्द्र और रोहतासन मन्दिरों की मूर्तियां १९४८ में तोड़ दी गयी थीं हालांकि दोनों मन्दिर सरकारी संरक्षण में थे। उनके लिये उन्होंने कहा था कि वे मूर्त्तियां ऐतिहासिक महत्व के नहीं हैं और इस लिये उनकी मरम्मत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस विभाग में इतिहास पढ़ने के योग्य ज्ञान है या नहीं जो कि वह समझ सकें कि हमारे यहां हरिश्चन्द्र और रोहित का कोई ऐतिहासिक महत्व था या नहीं। फिर एक ही दो महीने के बाद २६ अक्तूबर को जब बहुत प्रेस किया गया वहां के लोगों की ओर

[डा० राम सुभाग सिंह]

से तब फिर उन्होंने बयान दिया। पहले उन्होंने यह कहा था :

> "The images were broken in 1948. The images are of no high antiquity or of aesthetic merit."

लेकिन २६ अक्तूबर को उन्होंने यह कहा :

> "...the temples in question are protected and in a good state of preservation. The "Argha" of the Shiva Lingam in Rohtasan is broken and it is proposed to repair the same during the current year, but repairs to the broken Bhagwat image in the Harishchandra Temple are out of question."

इससे मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की कंट्रेडिकटरी बातें कम से कम शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से नहीं कही जानी चाहियें। शिक्षा का ठेकेदार होने के नाते इस विभाग को ऐतिहासिक चीजों को समझना चाहिये। इसी के साथ साथ में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि दोनों मन्दिरों की मूर्त्तियों को तुड़वाने की जवाबदेही इस गवनमेंट की है क्योंकि १९४८ में यही गवनमेंन्ट थी और इसी गवर्नमेन्ट के संरक्षण में वे दोनों मन्दिर थे और उन्होंने खुद ही माना था १६ सितम्बर को कि उन दोनों मन्दिरों की मूर्त्तियां तोड़ दी गयी हैं। उन दोनों की उन को मरम्मत करानी चाहिये और भली भांति रखना चाहिये।

इस विभाग की दूसरी गल्ती आरा हाउस के बारे में है। इस बिल के शुरू में ही पहले नम्बर पर आरा हाउस को रक्खा गया है। यह लोग हिस्ट्री आफ दि फ्रीडम मूवमेन्ट लिख रहे हैं लेकिन उनको पता नहीं है कि सन् १८५७ में जब स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम छिड़ा था उस समय उस में किन किन लोगों ने भाग लिया था और उनका मददगार कौन था। इस विभाग के लोगों को इतिहास पढ़ लेना चाहिये। आरा हाउस वह स्थान है जहां उन अंगरेजों की कब्र है जो कि उस लड़ाई में मारे गये थे और उस आरा हाउस को इस गवनमेंन्ट ने नेशनल मानुमेन्ट बना कर पहला स्थान दिया है, लेकिन जिस व्यक्ति ने उन अंगरेजों को मारा, उसकी कोठी और दूसरी जो चीजें हैं, उसका हाता उस का मन्दिर जो उस जमाने में तोड़ दिया गया था, इनका कोई पता नहीं कि क्या हुआ।

5 P.M.

सबसे अधिक आश्चर्य मुझे इस बात का होता है कि अप्रैल में जो अमेंडमेंट दिया गया आज नवम्बर हो गया लेकिन इस डिपार्टमेंट को यह पता नहीं है कि उसका क्या हुआ। न इन लोगों ने कोई इंक्वायरी कराई और अगर इंक्वायरी कराई भी हो तो उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं मालूम होता। जो इस सरकार का रवैया है उसे देख कर मैं कहता हूं कि यह सरकार अपने उद्देश्य को अच्छी तरह से समझ ले और जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर चलती है उसे भली भांति पूरा करे। अभी आज जो चीज हमको सरकुलेट की गयी है उसमें एक जुमा मास्क को राष्ट्रीय स्मारकों में शामिल कर लिया गया है। उस के बारे में यह लिखा है :

> "The inscription in Persian was fixed above and the central archæology of the front wall of the prayer hall records that it was built by Maksooz in the reign of Emperor Akbar, and it is a fine and powerful product of the Akbar period."

श्री गाडगिल : उचित है तो रखें।

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : जरूर रक्खें उसको। पर मकसूस से तो हरिश्चन्द्र ज्यादा

ऐतिहासिक हैं । इनको चाहिए कि सोच समझ कर, जरा दिमाग लगा कर इतिहास पढ़ें, जब इन चीजों की तैयारी करें तो लोग सोयें नहीं । जो महत्व की चीजें हों उनको रखें । जैसा कि गाडगिल साहब ने कहा, सब चीजों को संरक्षण में नहीं लिया जा सकता । यह ठीक है, लेकिन जो ऐतिहासिक महत्व की चीज़ें हैं उनको अवश्य लीजिये । अगर हरिश्चन्द्र और रोहित ऐतिहासिक महत्व के नहीं थे तो उनको हटा दीजिये । लेकिन यह मकसूस साहब कौन हैं, इन्होंने क्या किया था । मेरी भी कुछ इतिहास की जानकारी है । मालवीय साहब बतलायें कि यह मकसूस साहब कौन थे और इन्होंने क्या किया था । इन्हें कुंवर सिंह की जानकारी थी या नहीं ? कुंवर सिंह ने बनारस में जाकर लड़ाई लड़ी थी, आज़मगढ़ में लड़ी थी, रीवां में लड़ी थी, और सारे बिहार में लड़ी थी । जिस तरह से इस तरफ झांसी की रानी और तांतिया टोपी का नाम प्रसिद्ध है उसी तरह हमारे यहां उनके नाम की पूजा होती है । लेकिन इस सरकार को उस इतिहास का पता नहीं है । पता नहीं कि किस दिमाग से यह लोग स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम की किताब को लिखेंगे जिसको कि यह लिखने जा रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि आरा हाउस को, जिसको कि यह नेशनल इंपारटेंस का मानूमेंट बनाने जा रहे हैं उसको तो बनावें या जहन्नुम में जाने दें, लेकिन जिनकी बदौलत वे कब्रें बनीं, आरा हाउस बना, यानी जिन्होंने सन् १८५७ के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम को शुरू किया, जिसके फलस्वरूप आज हम स्वतन्त्र हैं और आज एक एक विभाग में दो दो और चार चार मंत्री हो गये हैं, ऐसे लोगों के महत्व को मानें और सोच समझ कर के काम करें । अभी बटेश्वर हिल टाप के बारे में कहा गया । जगदीशपुर में जो कुंवर सिंह का अहाता है और उसका जो मंदिर तुड़वा दिया गया था उसको रेस्टोर करें । जैसा वह था वैसा ही रेस्टोर करें, नया न बनावें । कम से कम उस स्थान को दे दें और जिन गद्दार लोगों को उनकी प्रापर्टी दे दी गयी है उसको वापस दिलवाया जाय । मगर कहा जाता है कि उनके नाम में कोई प्रापर्टी ही नहीं थी । प्रापर्टी कहां से हो । सन् ५७ में लड़ाई हुई । उन्होंने अंग्रेजों को मारा, प्राविंस के बहुत से स्थानों पर और बाहर भी दखल किया, बहुत से दुश्मनों को मारा और अन्त में स्वयं भी मरे । उसके बाद उनकी सारी प्रापर्टी जब्त हो गयी । उनके घर में अंग्रेज लोग रहते थे । सरकारी रिपोट आती है कि उनके नाम से कोई चीज नहीं है । यह कैसी अक्ल की बात है कि जो आदमी इतना बड़ा जबरदस्त विद्रोह या यों कहें कि स्वातन्त्र्य संग्राम खड़ा करे उस आदमी की प्रापर्टी उसके नाम में हो और उसका घर उसके नाम में हो । आप रिपोर्ट की ऊल जलूल बातें न लिया करें और ईमानदारी से काम करें ।

तीसरी चीज है बटेश्वर हिल टाप की ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सभापति जी, मैं आप की इजाज़त से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग न किया जाय जो कि बिल्कुल अनपार्लियामेंटरी हों । अगर थोड़े बहुत अनपार्लियामेंटरी हों तब तो इस्तैमाल किये जा सकते हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: I do not understand Hindi, well.

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : अगर आप बहुत विद्वान् हैं तो बतलाइये कि कौन शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी है । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की इसी में जांच करता हूं । इसी तरह से यह बिल भी तैयार किया गया है । जो अनपार्लियामेंटरी शब्द है उसको आप पाइंट आउट करें । मैं उसको हटाने के लिए तैयार हूं ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : ऊल जलू , बेईमान ।

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं हैं। मैंने 'बेईमान' का नहीं 'ईमानदारी' का प्रयोग किया है । जरा फिर से स्टडी करें ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may proceed with whatever he has got to say.

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : रोहतास किले के हरिश्चन्द्र के मन्दिर की और रोहतास के मंदिर की मूर्त्तियों की मरम्मत करावें जो कि उनके जमाने में तोड़ी गयी हैं । कुंवर सिंह की ोठें, अहाते और मंदिर को नेशनल इंपारटेंस का मोनूमेंट डिकलेअर करें । बटेश्वर हिल टाप की आप रक्षा करें जहां पर कि बंगाल कम्पनी पाटरी बना रही है और उसको नेशनल मानूमेंट डिकलेअर करें । नालन्दा वगैरह को तो छोड़ ही दिया गया है ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट को हर चीज पर ध्यान देना चाहिए । ऐसा नहीं जैसा कि आरा हाउस पर दिया गया है । कुशीनगर बुद्ध धर्म का इतने महत्व का स्थान है कि वहां पर चीन जापान तक से यात्री आते हैं । लेकिन वहां पर कुछ लिखा हुआ नहीं है । एंसे स्थानों पर लिख कर लगवा देना चाहिए कि यह स्थान क्यों महत्व रखते हैं ताकि जो कोई आवे उसको जानकारी हो सके ।

इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय जी हमारी मांग को मंजूर करें !

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon the next hon. Member, I would like to make one suggestion, *viz.* that the Bill in its very nature, is confined to addition of entries, in respect of matters of importance, archæological and national. I find that there are a number of amendments to this Bill. If hon. Members who are interested in particular areas can confine themselves only to saying something about those areas, I think people will understand, because the principle of the Bill is admitted, that all ancient mounments, should be preserved. The only question, therefore, is which should be preserved. I think it will be more useful if hon. Members take a little less time, and just speak with regard to those monuments, which they want should be preserved. This is my suggestion, because it will shorten the time, of the debate, and serve their object also.

Shri Lokenath Mishra (Puri): The amendments may be formally moved now. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is not a stage when amendments have to be moved, but I take it that when hon. Members who have given notice of amendments speak with respect to particular matters, I think they will not take the time of the House by repeating the same thing.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think one of the most depressing things said on the floor of the House, when the Deputy Minister spoke, was that this Bill was a routine Bill. There was another very depressing statement made by another Members, and it was this that the time of the House should not be wasted on Bills of this kind, and that it should be utilised for things which have more immediate urgency, and have more value for our day-to-day life. I am sorry to say that I differ from both these statements, which I think, are not very profound and do not carry conviction.

I remember a statement which a very noble lady—who made our country her own, though she belonged to a foreign country—made

about the monuments of our country. I refer to Sister Nivedita, who once said that the history of India has so far been written round the heroes of this country—I do not want to omit the heroines, and so I would say, round the heroines of the country also. But she added that it would be a very fine way of dealing with the history of this country, if it were written round the monuments of this ancient country. When I look at this Bill, I think, slowly and gradually, we are trying to build up the material for writing the history of the country along the lines which that noble lady who looked upon our country as a home, suggested. Of course, one cannot deny the impression that the whole thing is being done in a very perfunctory manner. There is no doubt about it.

There is no planning behind it. There is planning in other directions. For instance, I read in the papers that some people are coming to make plans about our cottage industries. I am happy to hear that; it is a matter of urgent public importance. But I think, Sir, that in the matter of archæology also, in the matter of these ancient sites and monuments, in the matter of these relics, there should be a plan and that plan should be adhered to as strictly as possible. And that plan, Sir, I think should relate to the different aspects of this work, because one of the chief aims of a Bill like this is that we should become archæology-minded. No country can progress which is not archaeology-minded, because archaeology is not only racial memory, but I should say, Sir, it is also racial vision. Some people think that we have to concentrate more on memory of the past events, but when I look at an ancient monument, it not only reminds me of those days but also reminds me of the vision which those people had when they built that monument—a vision which we can imbibe by looking at that monument.

One person has said that merely by looking at great books you imbibe their spirit. I say in the same way that merely by looking at these great monuments, we imbibe their spirit. Therefore, I think, Sir, the department of archaeology does not mean only a kind of memory, dim memory, of things past and forgotten, dim memory of things broken and ruined, dim memory of things damaged which need repair, but it also means a vision of their grandeur which we can achieve in the long run and in the future. Therefore, I say that the purpose really of this Bill is to educate us—I mean the members of the House of the People and also the country—about the value of archaeology. If I can make a suggestion, Sir, this work should be taken up at different levels and it should be the business of the Ministry of Education—because we do not have any time to bring these matters to their notice—to make people archaeology conscious at all levels of our democratic life—at the *panchayat* level, at the civic level, at the State level and at our national level. And unless that is done, I think we would be losing a very precious part of our heritage.

Well, Sir, I want to ask a few questions of this Ministry. I want to ask them what they have been doing to educate the people so far as the subject of archaeology is concerned.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazaribagh West): Nothing.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Well, you are much older than I am and it is very dangerous to differ from old people. At the same time, with due deference to you, I would qualify your suggestion and say 'not nothing, but a little more than nothing'. (*Interruptions*)

Well, Sir, what have they been doing to educate people in these matters? I know some work of exploration has been going on and a little survey has been made here and there. But all these are the result of accidents. Somebody has done it, but

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

it is as a matter of accident. Our country has made archaeology merely a matter of accident. It is a lucky dip into something. It is not always there. Here it has been made like that. What have we done in the matter of research? Have we produced any books or any publications? Have we tried to draw people to the great monuments of our country? Have we endowed any research scholarships at our Universities? Have we roped in the services of some Professor of History for doing this work? Nothing has been done. I think, Sir, archæology remains, as somebody has put it, a neglected child. It is a subject which has not received due recognition. Therefore, I would say that it is for this reason that we should discuss this Bill in this House so that people become aware of their past legacy.

Now, Sir, you have said that we should confine our attention to those specific points which we want to bring to your notice. Sir, I think my friend, Mr. 'Azad', did a great deal of service to his own State when he brought to our notice its wounderful history in so many books. Other people have done the same thing. Now, Sir, I think about my own State. The State of Punjab, Sir, as you know, has a history stretching into the dim regions of antiquity. I say—I am not saying this in any spirit of useless pride—that the Punjab has a history dating farther back than any other State. Even if it is not so, I think Punjab is a very very old State with a history which dates back to thousands of years.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Assam?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Of course, Assam is there. (*Interruptions*) When you come to Assam, I dare not open my mouth because you know a very learned gentleman who is representing Assam is here.

Well, I want to say this. What has happened to Punjab? In Lahore, we used to have a museum. It was a big museum, it was a good museum, it was a museum which used to give us a connected account, in some ways of the development of the history of the Punjab, and incidentally, of the history of India. But on account of partition, Sir, we lost that museum. Of course, I am told that at Chandigarh we are going to build a museum. Well, it is good that we are going to build it at Chandigarh, but when will that happen? I can tell you, Sir, that a State without a museum is like a railway station without any signals or platforms or anything of the kind.

Shri Gadgil: Like a museum without exhibits.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I come from a State—a very unfortunate State—where we do not have a museum. What have we to say about the prospect, a long distant prospect, of building up a museum? You know, Sir, museums do not grow up like hotels in New Delhi. Museums take time to build. Museums take time to grow. They are the accretions of many years. But we have no museum here.

Again, Sir, I talk about my own constituency. I represent a backward area. I can understand that I represent an area economically backward. But I represent a backward area which is very rich in historic associations. It has many fine legacies from the past for us. Recently I went to a place called Sujanpur. I saw there an old temple. Some friend was talking about the glories of architecture. But in that temple the glories of architecture were combined with the splendours of painting and the glories of sculpture. It was a wonderful temple. In the same way it is a historic temple. What are we doing about it?

In the same way, Sir, whenever I go, I find so many forts, old buildings and other things. Of course, they are in ruins. But when I look at them I say 'What is our country going to do about them?' They are going to do nothing about them. The local inhabitants of those places will take away the bricks and will build their edifices and after some time we will find nothing left there. But I say, Sir, that in that area of mine, the Sikh rule has left its mark, the Rajput rule has left its mark, the Gurkha rule has left its mark, the Mughal rule has left its mark and the Aryan rulers have left their marks. All these marks are there in that constituency of mine.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Maharatta rule has left its hark.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Maharatta rule has left its mark. In this House, Sir, every hon. Member wants to give the impression that he ruled over the Punjab.

But what I want to say is this; there are many places, where there are reminiscences of so many years. There is a place Haripur, which was known at one time as Hardwar on a small scale. There is Kurukshetra which reminds us of the days of the Mahabharata. What have we done for all these places? What have we done for this place where the Gita was born?

What I am urging is this. For this purpose, our Ministry of Education should draft into service all the Universities of India. The Government want to do things in their own way; let them do it. They should draft all the Universities of India for research: they should be given some subsidy and they should be asked to go about in that particular area where the University is situated so that they can bring to our notice, to the notice of Government, all those things of which our great country had been proud. Not only this, Sir; of course, there are monuments which reminds us of our hoary past. But, there are others which can remind us of our immediate past, of the days of our strugle for freedom. They should also think of those places where the battle of freedom was fought at a crucial moment or in a historic sense and where the leaders of the freedom movement did something momentous which changed or which had a great effect on the fortunes of our country. I find that they probably think that all this is routine and it should be taken in the routine spirit.

Sir, most of the things which remind us of our past have been left behind in Pakistan. Pakistan people have also left some things here. What I say is that there should be some kind of agreement arrived at between our country and Pakistan that we exchange some of those articles. At the same time, they should preserve those monuments which relate to our history and we would also preserve the monuments which are reminiscent of their history. Therefore, I would say that these suggestions should be pondered over and should be make use of. At the same time, I say, Sir, that it would be a very disastrous day in the history of the House of the People if Bills like this do not come up, making provision for things which give us a vision of the past but only a list is given or only some statement is laid on the table. I therefore say that Bills like this should be brought before the House of the People every year so that we can review our work and do things better.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): Sir,......

Mr. Chairman: May I just remind the hon. Member that though to some extent the question of what is being done and the method by which monuments should be preserved and all that may have some relevancy, so far as the present Bill is concerned, that is not the main thing. The present Bill is concerned with what should be included. Of course, I have allowed some remarks because I do not want to curtail discussion on a matter like this but, at the same time, hon. Members would remember that this is an accepted principle and the subject matter of the present Bill is about the inclusion of certain monuments. Therefore, I would again repeat, as far as they can, they will please aviod observations of a general nature.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I have no local interest to plead for and I have no historical monument or any archæological remains to recommend for inclusion in the list of protected monuments. I wish to make a few general observations on the question of ancient and historical monuments and archæological sites and remains.

Mr. Chairman: I think this is just contrary to what I was saying. If the hon. Member has nothing to suggest of any importance, then his observations would be certainly outside the scope of the Bill. The whole question of how they are to be preserved and in what manner could be the basis of a long discussion on a matter which is not before the House. I would ask the hon. Member that he would better aviod that.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: May I explain, Sir? Here the Bill proposes an additional list of monuments to be included in those that are declared of national importance. Now, I want to suggest how far we should go and how far we should not go.

Mr. Chairman: To that limited extent, it will be all right. Otherwise, general observations are not proper.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Thank you, Sir. It seems this evening this House has been rather in an unusual mood, a beneficent mood, some kind of sentimental mood. All the speeches that I have listened to so far, have been speeches in support of making additions to the lists of protected monuments. The amendments also, all of them with the exception of one, the amendment by Mr. Gadgil, have new lists to recommend for inclusion in the list of protected monuments.

Now, Sir, this is a very laudable desire and quite an understandable desire. We in this country, Sir, are known for our veneration for our forefathers. I do not think any other people in the world, with perhaps the exception of the Chinese, would excel us in this sense of veneration. This veneration for our forefathers quite logically gets transferred to other objects, animate and inanimate. We start venerating mountains, rivers, temples and mosques. I am quite sure in this country there is much that is worthy of preservation. Hardly any country in the world can present a history as this country, a history in which there has been a blending of so many races, so many cultures and so many religions; and it is therefore natural that we should have a rich heritage which is worthy of preservation. And yet, Sir, this is the time when someone should utter a word of caution. All this, Sir, is a very fine sentiment. But this House is a responsible body; it should pause and see that it is not carried away by fine sentiment. We have to consider our attitude to the past on the one hand and our attitude to the present and the future on the other. When we are considering the disposition of our historical and ancient monuments, archæological sites and remains in our country we have to compare the country with our own home. What do we do in our own homes? There are many proud homes which have inherited precious and invaluable treasures. But our houses cannot be cluttered with these heirlooms. We order the rooms in the house in such a way as to suit the requirements of our present life. The son of the family wants to study, so he must have a room, the head of the family may be an archæologist for all we know. He wants to work, so he must have a room. So, a room is provided for him and the rest of the family want a house that is efficient, comfortable and healthy, so the heirlooms and relics recede to some dark, obscure corner of the house, even though they are valuable. For the sake of those heirlooms, you cannot afford to go without doors, windows and other conveniences for an efficient, comfortable and healthy home. Similarly, when we are considering the disposition of our national historical monuments and archæological remains, we should allot them a proper place. If you are going to make a list. I can tell you it will never end and the enthusiasm will know no bounds. I do not know how we can arrange this matter best. Perhaps the Constitution may come in the way, but I suggest that some of the work should be entrusted to the States. Better than that, I would suggest that if people are really very enthusiastic, and if their desire for the preservation of these monuments is really sincere, they should be asked to come forward and donate what is necessary for the preservation of these monuments : that would be the real test of their sincerity.

Mr. Chairman: The principle of peservation is contained in the Act of 1904. The only question here is what monuments are to be included. All this is out of place.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Very well, Sir I would only point out that if all this business of preservation is going to be done at the cost of the tax-payer and the Central Government, then these additional lists have to be scrutinised carefully. There should be a very strict selection. Some kind of criteria or standards must be laid down, which alone should entitle these monuments to be protected and preserved at the cost of the Central Government. Those standards and criteria should be somewhat on these lines mosques may be classified according to types and periods; temples may be classified according to types and periods; temples according to architechtural types and so on. Different kinds of classifications should be made. So far as the Central Government is concerned, it would be justified in spending the tax-payer's money only on some representative monuments of each one of these selected classes. It is no use trying to preserve 200 mosques all over the country. We should select representative types of certain periods, say, five or ten, and leave the rest to the States or to the generosity of those men of wealth and taste who would like to donate the funds necessary. After having classified them and having selected the representative types, these should be distributed all over the country. Let not one State get all the good monuments. If there are ten mosques selected, they should be distributed over a number of States. I am sure there would be many valuable monuments, but only few would ge selected

We are sometimes inclined to think of tourists in this connection. Let me tell you that the old type of tourist who used to come to this country is there, but even more numerous are the new types of tourists who have come into existence. The new visitors come to our country not just to see our old forts and temples—they are welcome to see them—but they also come to see our river valley projects, our national laboratories, our colleges, our universities, our workshops and achievement of our men and women of today.

Mr. Chairman: I think he has sufficiently expressed himself.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I will just add one more word. I would support the proposal made by Shri Gadgil and also the proposal made by Seth Govind Das that something should be done to see that the time of the House is not taken by Government having to bring such Bills every time a new addition is to be made to the list. I can understand that, but I am not in favour of giving that power or discretion to the Government without there being some kind of check. By all means, let Government have the power to add to the list, but before doing so, there should be some kind of check upon the selection of Government and for this purpose I would suggest that there should be a commission made up of scholars, historians, representatives of States, curators, of museums of States and a representative of the Finance Ministry. Finance is the chief consideration and there should be somebody representing the Finance Ministry who should have a say in this matter.

Mr. Chairman: I think he should conclude.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Yes, Sir. I conclude by saying that some kind of a commission should be associated with the Government in this work of selection.

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): I am in hearty agreement with most of what other hon. Members have expressed in regard to this Bill. I endorse most of what my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, said excepting his remarks with regard to the steel plant which were quite irrelevant in this context. The hon. Deputy Minister said that this is merely a routine Bill and it should not take much time of the House. It is with regard to this attitude of the Ministry that this Bill is a routine measure that I have to express my dissent. This attitude has been responsible for approaching this problem in a very unsystematic manner. Otherwise, there would not have been so many grievances and so many complaints. I would draw your attention to the fact—it is a significant fact—that for more than five and a quarter years the Ministry in charge of archæology, *viz.* the Ministry of Eduction, quite forgot the existence of the merged States. You all know that the Indian States were merged in some of the A class States beginning from January 1948 and the present amending Bill was introduced in the Council of States in April last. Even in that Bill the existence of these States had been forgotten entirely and it was only after certain amendments were moved by Members in the Council of States that we find that only one amendment with regard to one of the Orissa States has now been incorporated in this Bill.

Now, I will just read out an extract from the Report of the Education Ministry, 1949-50. In 1948 and 1949 though some of the Indian States had already merged in the Part 'A' States, there was no mention about them in the Education Department's Report. It was only in 1949-50 that they said:

> "With the change in the political set-up of the country and the merging and integration of Indian States a substantial change in the administration and organisation of the Department will very soon be called for. The Archæological Departments in the merged States have already come under the control of the Department and those in the Unions of States will be taken over by the Department from 1st April 1950. All monuments of national importance in these areas will now be preserved by the Central Archæological Department."

But I ask, Sir, whether those monuments of national importance in those States are being preserved. Since 1949-50—1953 is almost over now—what has happened? What has been done to preserve any of the monuments in those States. Soon after the merger of the Indian States, the late Sardar Patel expressed somewhere in regard to sports that sports had received patronage from the Indian Princes in the past, but now that the States have merged, it has become the additional responsibility of the Central Government to see that sports do not deteriorate due to lack of patronage. The same principles apply equally with regard to the artistic and cultural activities which used to receive patronage from the rulers of Indian States in the past and I am glad that the Central Government have also realised that responsibility and the Ministry of Education is also trying to organise different academic institutions to promote these cultural activities. But with regard to the archæological departments of the States, I am sorry to say that nothing has been done. Some of the Orissa States had archæological departments before their merger. Mayurbhanj had a fine archæological department which has done lots not only for preservation but for restoration of some of the temples, including the Khiching temple, which has now been included in this Bill. Similarly Patna State had an archæological department and so did Kalahandi State. But after these departments were taken over under the control of the Central Archæological Department, nothing was done either to maintain those departments or any of those monuments. Sir, these small States were handicapped because of their small resources, and yet they were spending lots of money on preservation of these archæological monuments. Realising the impossibility of the individual States preserving all these monuments and carrying on these activities efficiently, some time before the merger took place, some of the Orissa States had come together and in a co-operative effort they had formed a society called the Kalinga Historical Research Society and that used to receive patronage from the different States. It had a band of very enthusiastic workers and research scholars. It used to publish a very high class journal, which for its get-up and for its matter, has received praise from scholars and eminent historians from all over India. But after this merger, all those grants were stopped, all patronage to this Society was stopped and the result is that its library, its papers and everything are now in the charge of a clerk who has not received his salary. Though the Orissa Government is supposed to take it over, uptil now they have not done so.

[SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN *in the Chair*]

As regards the monuments that were being preserved in the States formerly, what has been done by the Central Archæological Department? Therefore, Sir, I have suggested a general amendment to clause 2 by the addition of the words "or have been declared to be protected monuments by the respective princely State prior to its integration with a Part A State." They should have automatically been taken over as protected monuments by the Government, but since that was not done either then or even in the Act of 1951, at least that lacuna should be made up by including my amendment now, but I do not know what the attitude of the Ministry of Education would be towards that amendment. In all fairness, I feel those monuments which were declared to be protected monuments by the respective States ought to be taken over by the Central Government and if they have not done so far, this should be done at least now. The reason for my suggestion is this. Some of the monuments because of their neglect are deteriorating and they are of national importance. For instance, if we are keen on reconstructing the history of the different regions of India, it is necessary for us to preserve these monuments in a satisfactory manner. If we wish to study the development of the technique of engineering, of architecture, or sculpture, etc., and how these developments took place, then we must preserve representative specimens of the monuments in a chronological order just as Chousath Yogini temple near Jubbulpore is protected I would say that the Koshal Guptas migrated from Mahakosal down to Dakshinkosal and then on to Utkal which is coastal Orissa where they became known as the Kesari dynasty, and it is that dynasty that has given us the wonderful monuments of Bhuvaneshwar and Konarka. Besides the Chousath Yogini temple at veraghat another specimen has been discovered at Haripur near Bhuvaneshwar.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has two more minutes.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I submit that for more than six years now the area which I represent has been neglected and therefore I crave the indulgence of the Chair to have a little more time to express the views of the neglected area and I hope it will not be grudged.

[Shri R. N. S. Deo]

Besides the Chousath Yogini temple at Veraghat another specimen was discovered near Bhuvaneshwar and I am glad that it has now been included. But there was another temple of Chousath Yogini at Ranipur Jharial which was known to be in existence and which was under preservation in the old Patna State. There was no reason why that should not have been included. I am glad that the hon. the Deputy Minister is now agreeable to include it. I may just give him one example. Now we know that the movement of the Koshal Guptas was from Jubbulpore side down to Raipur. Bilaspur and from there to Orissa States and to the coastal areas. If we want to study the development and technique of their architecture. sculpture and engineering in a chronological order. it is necessary that we must make a comparative study of different types of the buildings that they put up at different periods of time.

Now the Jubbulpore-Veraghat temple is of the earliest type. Then comes the Ranipur Jharial, and then comes the Hirapur ones near Bhuvaneshwar. Even to a layman like me, who has seen both the temples at Ranipur Jharial and at Haripur and the idols that are found there, it is quite apparent that the Hirapur one is of the latest type, because the idols the statues there are more stylish and are finished much more artistically than the former ones.

[SHRI PATASKAR *in the Chair*]

In the same manner the variety of temples that we find along that group, not only in Madhya Pradesh but also in the former Orissa States all along the Mahanadi valley and the Tel valley right down to the coastal area require preservation for comparative study purposes from the architectural and artistic point of view. There are some examples. I could site, like the temples at Baidyanath on the Tel river which the Ministry has not included—I do not know whether they are prepared to accept their inclusion or not. But they are something of the type of Bhuvaneshwar temples—in fact they are pre-Bhuvaneshwar architecture. Therefore, for comparative study they ought to be preserved.

I am glad the Ministry has now agreed to include the brick temples at Ranipur Jharial. It is not merely from a sentimental point of view that we have tabled amendments suggesting their inclusion. I am sorry that from the list I have submitted an impression has gone round that I have tried to include all sorts of things and get them passed. That is certainly not my object.

I may in this connection point out that when the original Act was passed in 1951 there were 368 monuments included. But they all referred only to B class States, that is the Union States. Not a single monument from any of our States was included there. Again, I would add, Sir, that these 368 items were somewhat deceptive, because actually the number of monuments were many more. Under one item in some cases there were 20 temples, under another there were 20 caves and so on. Then there were so many sub-headings included under certain items, that actually the number of monuments preserved under that Act was much more than 368. There were 76 sites that were declared to be of archæological importance.

Now, with regard to these sites, Sir, I would submit that there should be no hesitation on the part of the Ministry to include any number of sites, because the sites do not cost any money on the part of the Department, excepting when you undertake excavation and that can be arranged according to the budget and the programme. But I do suggest that these sites too do require preservation. Our experience is that once a site is known to have some remains, there is always a tendency on the part of people to dig up in the hope of finding some hoarded wealth and that is how some relics of archæological importance are often damaged. Therefore, I do suggest that the sites should be preserved at least legally so that there would be fear of prosecution and prevention of unauthorised people going and digging and doing damage.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken sufficiently long.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: As I submitted before to the Lady Chairman who was occupying the Chair, I am speaking on behalf of areas neglected for the past six years.

Mr. Chairman: Every hon. Member who wants to speak considers his area as neglected.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: But I do submit that the merged States are orphans even today.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If the hon. Member were to speak on his amendments now it will save some time at the time they are considered.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: At the time of the amendments, I will speak on those amendments only. Just now I was speaking on some general aspects. As I was submitting, so far as the B States were concerned, the monuments there were taken care of very well by their respective Governments and by the Act of 1951. But so far as some of the merged States are concerned.........

Mr. Chairman: I wanted to give some latitude to the hon. member. But he is going on speaking on all the items of which he has given notice in his amendment. I think it is better that he concludes.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: But the department has not devoted that much of care which it should have to the drafting of this Bill. The principle of the Bill is not objected to by anybody. Everybody agrees with it. In fact we all suggest that more money should be spent on this Department. We also suggest that the method of work should be improved. Again the criterion laid down for classification of these monuments should be a standard one and not a haphazard one. One standard should not be applied to one area and another standard to another area

Mr. Chairman: That is outside the scope of the Bill.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: It is inside its scope, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The present Bill is confined only to the inclusion of a list of places in the Schedule to the Ancient and Historical Monuments Act. I will make it again clear for the hon. Members who may speak subsequently that the 1904 Act recognises the principle of preservation. It also lays down what is to be done. All those matters are not open for discussion now, though it may be indirectly. I would suggest to the hon. Member that he has already made so many very useful points and let him confine himself more properly to what he has to say with regard to the inclusion or non-inclusion of certain places and generally a few words about the Bill.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: While bowing to your ruling I have to point out that the criteria applied in the classification of monuments...

Mr. Chairman: That is not relevant here.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: It is very relevant, Sir.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): May I make a submission? If we look to the title of the Bill which is "The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archæological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Bill", the object of the Bill is not preservation. The 1904 Act is not being amended.

Mr. Chairman: That is what I have been saying.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: But the principle of declaration of national importance, the criteria on which

[Shri T. K. Chaudhuri]

certain places are declared as being of national importance—that can be certainly gone into.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: That is the very purpose of the Bill—declaration of national importance.

Mr. Chairman: The declaration of certain monuments as being of national importance is done under the Act of 1904. There is a list of these monuments now included in the schedule. And what is proposed by this Bill is that there should be certain additions certain further things which may be of national importance and which may be preserved.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Act of 1904 is a different proposition. This is self-sufficient. This is done under an article in the Constitution which requires their enumeration in the schedule. And that is why this Bill has been brought up.

Mr. Chairman: Therefore it is only enumeration.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: The very purpose...

Mr. Chairman: I have given my ruling. He may proceed on the basis of that.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I bow to your ruling, but I would only say that the purpose of this amending Bill is the classification of certain monuments.

Mr. Chairman: I have already held that it is not within the purview of this Bill.

Shri R. N. S .Deo: Then it becomes very difficult for us to criticise or to suggest what monuments should be considered to be of national importance and what should not, because that is the very basis on which this Bill has been brought forward. Therefore, while bowing to your ruling. I would simply say that the principles should not be applied differently to different areas. As a matter of fact, because the Government could not proceed with the classification of these monuments in all the States for lack of staff and time, when this Act was passed in 1951 a large number of monuments were brought in as suggested by different States. Therefore we find that it has now become necessary on the part of the Government to delete certain items from the list. Only this morning we have got a list from the Ministry in which 8 or 9 items are proposed to be deleted from the old Act and certain new items are suggested to be added. That shows that the classification, as has been admitted in the different reports of the Ministry in different areas, has not been done or could not be done and therefore, a large number of monuments were included indiscriminately. When we are now suggesting the inclusion of further monuments, a stricter standard is being applied to classify certain monuments as of national importance and leave certain others to be looked after by the States. As you know, the scheme envisaged in our Constitution is that those monuments which are declared to be of national importance by Parliament alone could come under the purview of the Centre and the rest remain within the purview of the State Governments. Of course, regarding the sites, there is concurrent jurisdiction for both the Centre and the States. It is with regard to classification that the attitude of the Centre becomes of great importance. It is natural that with the meagre resources placed at the disposal of this Ministry for the purpose of preservation of ancient monuments, they would try to shirk their responsibility and reduce the list so far as it is to be taken over by the Centre and try to shift as many as they can to the State Governments. Therefore I suggest that in revising this list and in classifying, there should be one standard applied keeping in view the necessity of preserving the monuments of artistic, archæological and historical importance as well as such monuments as would be helpful for a connected chronological study of the history of the different regions. I would like to have an assurance from the Deputy Minister that in the revision of the lists in future, all these neglected areas would be given due consideration.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: (Mysore): I rise to make a few observations; but I do not want to take much of the time of the House. Sir, before I discuss the Bill, I wish to say that this measure is rather ill-conceived and not well planned. It would have been better for us and it would have been better for the sponsor of the Bill also, if there had been a little explanatory note about the various monuments or ancient historical sites that have been included. Unfortunately we are in the dark Straightaway we have been asked to include these monuments without knowing the history behind them. Of course, it may be argued that so far as history is concerned, we can go to history book and read it. That may be the convienent way of replying to my question. But I expect that when a Bill is prepared, the importance of each item might be given in a small explanatory note. That would have avoided a lot of debate on the floor of the House.

In archaeology Sir, I feel our progress is rather in the reverse direction. We have not progressed at all. We have advanced in so many other fields. Economically we are a little advanced, politically also a little advanced, but I think our advancement is nil in archaeology. It is not necessary for me to repeat that our ancient traditions and culture and heritage are very important. We talk eloquently of our past glory and, the greatness of India. And all the greatness and glory of India are no doubt preserved in the past. But. unfortunately, no sufficient care is bestowed on the preservation of this ancient heritage and culture, and the institutions which represent this heritage and culture. The main reason for this is that we have been having a set of rulers whose cultural horizon is confined only to Five Year Plans and election manifestoes. And further we have been having a set of rulers who cannot have any title to culture at all. That is why this important subject has been completely neglected. I cannot call this a stepmotherly treatment, because this is worse than that.

If you look into the budget figures, you will see that only Rs. 38 lakhs have been allotted this year for this Archaeological Department, it was reduced from Rs. 44 to Rs. 38 lakhs without strong reasons behind it; and out of this only Rs. 5 lakhs have been allotted to Part B States. The remaining Rs. 33 lakhs are meant for other areas. I cannot understand why this Government has not got the sense to understand the importance of the problem, why such a beggarly treatment is meted out to this vital matter. The money that is given is of no great help, and it does not in any way help the development or progress of this Archaeological Department or the archaeological research and explorations which are very necessary.

A famous historian has said that there is a tremendous gap in the knowledge of our ancient history—too many gaps, too many voids to be filled in. For instance, there is a transition between Ramayana and Maha Bharata. During Ramayana, when Rama went to the South, the whole of it was a forest (Dandakaranya), but during the time of the Maha Bharata it was not so. We are told that there were nearly 56 rulers ruling the South, but in between these two periods there is a gap. There is no continuity between Ramayana and Mahabharata periods. Again, there is a gap before the Buddhistic period. And I can go on quoting instances Sir, I only want to emphasize that there are too many gaps in our history, and unless we take this problem seriously and try to make investigations and researches, explorations and surveys in such matters, it would be very difficult to produce a coherent history. We have been thinking and

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

talking of past glories without understanding the fullness of the past glory. And unless we appreciate the past glory in full, it is very difficult to have a full picture of ancient India. In this connection I may also be permitted to make another observation. When compared to Greek civilisation, Egyptian civilisation or the Roman civilisation, or any civilisation for that matter, the Indian civilisation stands foremost. But unfortunately though the Indian civilisation is more advanced than any other civilisation in the world, due importance is not given to know what that civilisation was, and what the historical processes were underlying that civilisation.

I am very sorry to note that the Archaeological Department which has been started recently—I think it was started in the latter part of the 19th century—has made a snail's progress. The many people who are functioning in the Archaeological Department look archaic to me. They are not people who have vision or archaeological grasp of things. I feel that we are not manning the Department properly. That is the reason why there is sluggish progress. This is the one Department which has been completely kept out of our mind and out of our reach. I once again want the hon. Minister to understand and grasp the importance of this Department, and provide adequate funds for that purpose. It is very necessary to have a very good research section. It is also necessary that our students of history should be made to study compulsorily the subject of archaeology. Unless they are forced to study this subject, it is very difficult to advance in the knowledge of our past history and heritage.

Further I would like to point out that many of the monuments in India are in a neglected condition. I might draw your attention to the monument in Sravan Belgola, which is a very beautiful statue, but it is now cracking for want of care. There are other places also which have been neglected. There are walls of Nalanda in sleeping posture, in the same way as the Archaeological Department is also sleeping. And there have been no further excavations there. In this connection, I want to say one other point. I feel the culture, heritage and tradition of India and Pakistan are the same, for Pakistan is carved out of India. In the Pakistan areas, we are having the important excavation sites of archaeological importance, Harappa and Mohenjodaro. The Harappa-Mohenjodaro civilisation is more ancient than the Buddhist or Muslim or Hindu civilisations. It is a common heritage of both Pakistan and India. It is, therefore necessary that we should work up those sites, conjointly with Pakistan, and there might be an understanding between the Government of India and Pakistan for that purpose.

I want that more care should be shown in respect of the monuments we have in our country. Further, I might add that when selecting the important monuments and sites for inclusion in this Bill, care must be taken to see that they are maintained also properly. There is a saying that once a thing is taken away from the jurisdiction of State and passed on to the Centre, that will prove the end of it all. That should not happen. When any monuments or statues are taken over by the Centre, as being of national importance, more care should be taken by the Centre to preserve them properly. Further I point out that we must have a publication of our own, and we must have well-developed research sections and committees for that. But unfortunately we find that even the one little publication we had has been stopped now. It is due to lack of finance again. So we want a new publication, and for that it is necessary to have more funds.

Some friend on the opposite side was saying that we have in our midst so

many statues and sculptures of Viceroys, Commanders-in-Chief, and Residents and they must be removed. I also feel that they should not be there in our midst. They are not entitled to preservation at all and they should be removed immediately. Though our Government has come to power years back, till today we have not seen any action being taken in this respect.

Dr. M. M. Das (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes): My friend forgets that they belong to history now.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: But I say that these things of history should be removed. They are not fit to be there, because they remind us of our past slavery and political suffering and I want the immediate removal of all those things from our midst.

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे (गुना) : भारत के शिक्षा मंत्री एक वयोवृद्ध और प्राच्य विद्या के प्रकाण्ड पंडित होने की दृष्टि से भारत में बहुत विख्यात हैं और मैं आशा करता था कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर उनका भाषण होगा, क्योंकि यह जो राष्ट्रीय स्मारक हैं इनकी घोषणा करने का विषय संसद् के अधीन विधान ने इसलिये रखा है कि हम यह मानते थे कि यह विषय बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है और किसी सरकारी अधिकारी को किसी विज्ञप्ति द्वारा इसकी घोषणा करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये, ऐसा हम समझते थे। लेकिन कितने दुर्दैव का विषय है कि हमारे मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं और हमारे उपमंत्री जी ने भी अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में इस विषय पर कोई खास जानकारी नहीं दी है। सम्भव है वह हमारे भाषणों के पश्चात अपना विद्वत्तापूर्ण भाषण करेंगे। मैं यह उन की नुक्ता चीनी करने के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूं बल्कि इसलिए कहता हूं कि विधान में यह कहा है कि जो घोषणा हो वह इस संसद् के द्वारा होनी चाहिए। जब वह यहां पर विधेयक लेकर आते हैं तो हमको पता नहीं चलता है कि यह क्या है। कहा जाता है कि सास बहू का मंदिर ग्वालियर में है। हम से कहा जाता है कि मदर इन ला और डाटर इन ला का मंदिर है। उन को यह पता नहीं कि यह सहस्रबाहु का मंदिर है। हम नहीं समझ सकते कि सास बहू का मंदिर राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बनने योग्य हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अगर सास बहू का मंदिर राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बना दिया जाय तो क्या हानि है?

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे : वह बना दिया जाय लेकिन संसद् को यह तो मालूम हो जाय कि हम किसका राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बना रहे हैं। वहां सास बहू का कोई मंदिर नहीं है वह तो सहस्रबाहु का मंदिर है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो बात रखी है उसके अनुसार आप बिल लेकर आते हैं पर हमको पता नहीं लगता। फिर कहते हैं कि आपको कुछ और नाम देना हो तो दीजिये, हम मानेंगे या नहीं मानेंगे। मैं तो समझता हूं कि ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार के बहुत कम स्मारक एक वर्ष में संसद् के सामने आने चाहिए। आपको चाहिए था कि आप एक समिति नियुक्त करते जो कि सारे भारत में निरीक्षण करती कि कौन कौन से राष्ट्रीय स्मारक हैं। उनकी बताने के पश्चात् अगर कभी कोई संशोधन होता तो कर दिया जाता। और साल में, दो साल में या तीन साल में जब कोई पता लगता या कोई पांडित्यपूर्ण संशोधन आ जाता। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। जहां कोई चीज मिल गई तो उसको ले आये, फिर दूसरी चीज मिल गई तो उसको ले आये। अगर किसी ने कहा कि एक तीसरी चीज और भी है तो उसको ले आये कि हां हां यह भी

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

होनी चाहिए । इस प्रकार से यह विषय नहीं चलना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि हमें जिस प्रकार से राष्ट्रीय स्मारकों को घोषित करना चाहिए उस तरह से हम नहीं कर रहे हैं । बात बुरी है और मैं इसको कहना नहीं चाहता था । हिन्दुस्तान में एक ब्रिटिश वायसराय लार्ड कर्जन आया जिसको गोखले जी औरंगजेब का अवतार कहते थे । औरंगजेब तो मूर्ति भंजक था परन्तु वह तो मूर्ति रक्षक निकला और इसने हमारे स्मारकों का संरक्षण किया । परन्तु हमारी गवर्नमेंट के आने के बाद और हमारे इतने बड़े विद्वान शिक्षा मंत्री होने के पश्चात इस विषय पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । बड़े बड़े मंदिर आज हम देखते हैं । मैं परसों संभल में गया था । वहां एक बहुत बड़ा हरिहर का मंदिर है । उसकी मस्जिद बनी हुई है । वहां बोर्ड लगा है कि एनशेंट मान्यूमेंट ऐक्ट के अनुसार वह प्रिजर्व की गई है । कोई छुएगा तो उस पर कार्रवाई की जायगी । लेकिन नीचे पंक्ति में था कि यह विष्णु का प्राचीन मंदिर है । यह बोर्ड किसी ने वहां से निकाल डाला है । न वहां कोई बोर्ड लगा है । धारा नगरी में भोजशाला है । वहां प्राचीन शिलालेख मिलते हैं जो कि आज भी विद्यमान हैं । दिन प्रतिदिन उस पर आक्रमण हो रहे हैं । मुसलमान लोग वहां निमाज पढ़ने आते हैं । आगे जाकर उसकी मस्जिद बन जायेगी । लेकिन हमारा ध्यान उधर नहीं है । हम तो सिक्यूलरिज्म और धर्मनिरपेक्षता की व्याख्या इस प्रकार करते हैं कि जहां मुसलमान का सवाल आता है वहां यदि कोई प्राचीन स्मारक भी हो तो हम घबरा जाते हैं । कहा जाता है यह जार्ज की मूर्ति है, वहां रीडिंग की मूर्ति है, वहां चेम्सफोर्ड की मूर्ति है । इन से हमें बड़ा दुःख होता है । कोई मित्र कहते हैं कि इनका तो ऐतिहासिक महत्व हो चुका है । यह तो रहनी चाहिए । यह सवाल बडा मुशिकल है ।

अभी मैं अयोध्या में गया था । वहां प्रभु रामचन्द्र की जन्म भूमि आज भी है । एक विदेशी आक्रमक बाबर यहां आया और उसने उसकी मस्जिद बनायी । क्या यह स्मारक होने योग्य नहीं है ? लेकि हम यह कहते हैं तो आप घबरा जाते हैं । अभी हमारा हृदय कहता है कि लार्ड कर्जन को तो जाना चाहिए । लेकिन बाबर को नहीं जाना चाहिए । राम जन्म भूमि का नाम लेते ही हमारे हृदय में जो स्फूर्ति आती है उसका कितना बड़ा महत्व है । राम जन्म भूमि के बारे में बाबर के और दूसरे मुसलमान लेखकों के लेख मिलते हैं कि इस मंदिर को तोड़ कर मस्जिद बनायी गयी । लेकिन हमारे आरकियालाजिकल विभाग की इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि मस्जिद को हटा कर फिर से राम चन्द्र जी का मंदिर बनावे । बनारस में विश्वेश्वर का मंदिर आज भी मस्जिद के रूप में मिलता है । आज भी वहां आरकियालाजीकल रिमेन्स वर्तमान हैं और देखा जा सकता है कि उस मंदिर की चोटी पर मस्जिद खड़ी है । किस किस प्रकार आरा हाउस की आप रक्षा करने जा रहे हैं जहां कि कुछ अंग्रेजों की कब्रें हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करने वाले विश्वेश्वर के मंदिर पर आज भी मस्जिद बनी हुई है । इसकी रक्षा करने की हिम्मत हमारे आरकियालाजीकल विभाग में नहीं है । इस प्रकार की बातें हम आज भारतवर्ष में देख रहे हैं जब हम प्राचीन वैभव की रक्षा करने का विचार करते हैं । हम प्राचीन स्मारकों से इतिहास का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं । गाडगिल साहब ने सोमनाथ का जिक्र किया । मैं सोमनाथ गया था । वहां उस मंदिर के अवशेष हैं और कहा जाता

है कि सोमनाथ विल राइज अगेन । लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि उसका पुनर्निर्माण कब होगा । मैं उसके विषय में बहुत सुनता था इसलिए मैं वहां देखने गया था । यह पता नहीं कि वह विश्वकर्मा कब आवेंगे और उसको बनावेंगे ? आज वहां की जो दशा है उससे तो अहिल्याबाई का मंदिर अच्छा है । वहां एक सुन्दर चीज़ समुद्र है जिसको नष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता था जो वहां मंदिर बना हैं वह जैसा किसी देहात का हनुमान मंदिर होता है उसी तरह का है ।

Shri Gadgil: I might inform him that the plinth is exactly like the ancient one and further hall is being constructed.

श्री० वी० जी० देशपांडे : लेकिन कोई चीज बनी नहीं है । मैंने बड़ी बड़ी बातें सुनी थीं ।

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member likely to take some time?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Yes.

Shri Gadgil: Since it is ancient, he will take some time.

The House then adjourned till Half-Past One of the Clock on Saturday, the 21st November, 1953.